The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2259. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The British Visit to the Washington.

Correspondence Between Commodore McIntosh and the British Commander.

PACIFIC SOLUTION PROBABLE.

Refusal of the House to Impeach Judge Watrous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 91 to 111, refused to institute an impeachment against Judge WATROUS, of Texas. Many members who entertained strong suspicion of corruption yet voted against impeachment, as they regarded the evidence as insufficient to justify any hope of conviction by the Senate. Judge WATROUS, it is rumored, will immediately resign. While the vote was being taken, the scene in the Hall was impressive. Many Senators were grouped in the lobby, anxiously noting each vote as the roll was called.

The President, to-day, communicated to the House of Representatives the information called for by Mr. CLAY's resolution. The communication merely gives the facts, as furnished from the State and Navy Departments. Secretary CASS sends a letter from Mr. DODGE, our Minister at Madrid, in which it is stated that Spain refuses the mediation of England in her Mexican quarrel. Numerous extracts are also given from correspondence of Mr. DALLAS, and from the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Then follow from the Navy Department two letters from Captain MCINTOSH, with accompanying documents. The first letter is from Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, received by the *Washington*, in which he states briefly what he had done and the policy he should pursue. The second letter gives details and indorses letters from Captain JARVIS, who first boarded the *Washington*, and Captain ALDHAM, of the British Navy. This correspondence exhibits the facts that British officers visited the *Washington*, that Captain MCINTOSH complained, that Captain ALDHAM attempted to justify the act on the ground that the ship was in waters covered by a British protectorate. Captain MCINTOSH, in his rejoinder, was still belligerent, when Captain ALDHAM explained that the visit was entirely of a friendly character, such as is usual among vessels lying in port.

Captain MCINTOSH responds that the visit might have been friendly, but the inquiries made on board were highly objectionable, as they had the appearance of an attempt to search an American ship.

The British Commander closes his dispatch by openly disavowing any such intention, declaring that his Government had entirely abandoned all such claim, and that Her Majesty's officers were specially instructed to abstain from visiting or searching an American ship.

This candid avowal necessarily reconciled matters and restored kind feelings. The Government here is highly pleased with the conduct of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, and though his health is bad, Secretary TOUCEY has not determined to recall him.

After reviewing the whole matter, the current impression is that the affair of the *Washington* is fortunate rather than otherwise. While our officers have shown their resolution to vindicate our rights, the British officials acknowledge their total abandonment of former pretensions.

In my dispatch of yesterday, I intimated that such would be the views of the Administrations.

Hon. MILES TAYLOR of La., will shortly report from the Judiciary Committee the bill mentioned in my despatch last evening, amendatory of the Neutrality laws. I understand this bill will provide that war between foreign powers shall not interfere with the lawful commerce of our own country. For instance—should Spain and Mexico engage in a war, our ship builders shall be privileged to construct and sell to either party as many war-vessels as either nation may choose to purchase, and our foundry-men and armorers may manufacture for each their cannon and small arms, placing each party on an equal footing in making their contracts and purchases. Also, in the case of troops, the bill will provide that each power may enlist men who desire to change their allegiance and engage in the service of a foreign nation. These privileges being extended alike to all can be no violation of *neutrality*. I learn, however, that the severest penalty will be imposed on citizens of the United States who, without first having changed their relations with the Government, shall engage in any military or hostile demonstration against a State at peace with this country. These are grave and important changes proposed to be made in our Neutrality laws, but they are such, as I understand, will meet the approbation of the American people. There will probably be more than one report from the Committee on this subject. At present our Neutrality laws but tie the hands of our people, and drive a portion of the commerce of the country from the richest markets.

The informal motion made yesterday morning in the Military Committee of the House to report a bill for carrying into effect the President's Mexican policy was voted down. The Chairman then proposed a call upon the Secretary of War for estimates as to the number of additional troops which would be required to garrison military posts in Mexico, and this proposition was readily assented to by the Opposition members, believing as they did that the answer of the Secretary of War would enable them to defeat the whole project. The *figures*, they say, will frighten the country, if not Congress.

Secretary FLOYD, I have good reason to believe, feels great indignation at the recent action of the British officers in boarding the *Washington*, and if his counsels prevail, the amplest satisfaction will be demanded of the British Government. He is opposed to further forbearance, and thinks that the time has arrived for action. The excitement is very great in Congress and out of Congress.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, ratified the Treaties with China and Japan without objection. PRESTON was confirmed as Minister to Madrid, J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria, and the Hon. Mr. WARD as Minister to China. The Administration achieved a triumph in securing the confirmation of COMSTOCK as Postmaster at Albany, who is exchanged for Representative CORNING. They have also confirmed every pending nomination for postmasters, with the exception of those in Ohio, which were postponed because of the absence of Mr. PUGH. The New-York confirmations include postmasters for Troy, Schenectady and Canandaigua.

There was intense excitement in the House to-day pending the vote upon the impeachment of Judge WATROUS. It is rumored that the Judge intends to resign at an early day.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

There is now much less apprehension of trouble with Great Britain than was anticipated when the intelligence was first received respecting the recent events in Central America. The rumors that the President intended sending Congress a war message are not well founded. The Administration has still under consideration this important subject, and its most prominent friends say its action will be such as will meet the reasonable expectations of the country.

The Republicans are planning to defeat the Oregon bill, and their schemes are likely to succeed. The movement is a secret one, and several Democrats are concerned in it.

The correspondence called for by the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was sent to the House to-day, and will be presented to-morrow, until which time it will not be accessible. It is known, however, from dispatches of Commodore MCINTOSH, that after the steamer *Washington* was boarded by the British officers, he demanded explanations, when Captain ALDHAM disclaimed any intention to exercise the right of search, saying he had merely boarded the *Washington* to get the news; in other words, he had merely made the usual friendly visit, the same as our own officers make to British vessels.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and his Secretary have explained the matter pretty much in the same way.

The prominent fact occurs in the correspondence that Great Britain exercises a protectorate over the Musquito Kingdom. Mr. OUSELEY's Secretary said the British had abandoned the right of search, and that, therefore, the visit was not made under it.

It is further stated that a meeting was held at Greytown, when the people resolved they would maintain their independence, and applied to Mr. OUSELEY to assist them in so doing. Mr. OUSELEY informed them the proposition should receive due consideration in the proper quarter and justice be done to all parties.

Commodore MCINTOSH thinks the explanation of the British in respect to the visit of the *Washington* satisfactory, frank and fair.

The fleet Surgeon reports the health of Commodore MCINTOSH such that he should no longer remain in command of the Home Squadron.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day disposed of much business. C. M. PINE, Editor of the Chicago *Herald*, was confirmed as Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. All the Illinois appointments made during the recess of Congress were also confirmed without opposition, together with the appointments in other States. The treaties with China and Japan were also ratified, and the Hon. WM. PRESTON confirmed as Minister to Spain; Gen. WARD, of Georgia, as Minister to China; and the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Prussia. On the last there was a party division.

It is said that the Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re election to Congress.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS takes the place of Mr. CLINGMAN in the Senate's Committee on Printing.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Various memorials of little importance were presented, with the exception of one from the Convention of Iron Masters who met in Philadelphia on Dec. 20, 1849. On this memorial Mr. CAMERON addressed the Senate, showing from the tables of the Secretary of the Treasury that an *ad valorem* duty on Iron is alike opposed to the interests of the Government and the consumers of foreign iron and steel. He demonstrated his position from elaborate statistics that the manufacture of iron gives an impetus to agricultural and commercial interests. The manufacture of a thousand tons of pig iron employs seventy men, or with families three hundred and fifty persons, earning annually $21,000. The present manufacture of a million tons represents immense varied agricultural, commercial and financial interests. He quoted from certificates from Philadelphia and Boston machinists showing that a low price of foreign iron was not advantageous to their business, which is better when all the branches of industry are active. The prices of British iron fluctuate greatly, and pig iron from Glasgow has fluctuated from thirty-three dollars to ten and a half per ton, and bar from sixty-nine and a half to twenty-five dollars. How then can we justify a system of duties on iron, when it is liable to such fluctuations and uncertainty. Besides *ad valorem* duties induce the import of inferior iron, causing railroad accidents, and with 15 to 20 per cent. of wear, while with good American it was only one per cent. Mr. CAMERON sees no remedy but a specific duty. An *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. on the New-York market for the past five years gives $9 96. Ironmasters will be content with a specific duty of $9 per ton on pig iron and $18 per ton on bar.

Among the petitions was one from Mr. WRIGHT, bookseller, in Broadway, New-York, asking Congress to purchase and circulate gratuitously a large edition of the book on the Mormons.

The Senate then declined to call up Mr. CLINGMAN'S Clayton-Bulwer resolution, by a vote of 24 ayes to 25 nays.

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, the vote being 24 in favor of it, to 24 against it, the Senate went into Executive session, and after a session of three hours, the doors were opened, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to modify the tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron and other articles to which that principle can be applied.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, introduced a joint resolution with a view to obtain a modification or reduction on the duty on American tobacco by foreign governments, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The consideration of the Watrous impeachment case was resumed.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said this was the first time an attempt had been made to impeach a Federal officer for corruption, a fact which could not be applied to any other country. The impeachment must not only be for an offence, but for high crime and misdemeanor, and the House must first determine the offence, according to the principles of the common law. If it be true, as the Spencer memorial say, that Judge WATROUS became secretly and fraudulently interested in a land claim, with the purpose of litigating it in his own Court, it would be corruption, and the charge should be forthwith investigated by the Senate. He, however, had failed to see one whit in the evidence establishing such a fact. Nor was it true that Judge WATROUS concealed his interest in certain land cases pending in his own Court for four years, and until he was detected. The man, whether high or low, who would deliberately slander another, he would not believe on oath.

Messrs. CRAIGE, North Carolina, MILLSON, Virginia, and REAGAN, Texas, interposing, made explanations, which, however, did not satisfy Mr. STEPHENS, who, in the course of his remarks, said if Judge WATROUS made errors in his rulings they could have been corrected by appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. HOUSTON, Alabama, said that the resolution heretofore reported from a portion of the Committee on the Judiciary, that Judge WATROUS ought to be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanor, did not pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. That was for the Senate, the only competent court, to decide. He argued that an offence must not necessarily be such as is indictable at law, in order to impeachment, and in support of his argument cited the case of Judge PICKERING, who was dismissed from office, one of the charges against him being drunkenness on the bench. The resolution pending was in favor of impeachment, for which the House, by 111 against 92, adopted a substitute, that the testimony taken before Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge WATROUS is insufficient to justify the preferring of articles of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The House agreed to the resolution, as thus amended, by 113 against 86.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, called up the report made from the Committee on Elections last session, stating that "it appears there were such tumults, riots, intimidations and injustice in the Third Congressional District, Baltimore, in November, 1857, that there could not be a fair election; that it shall, therefore, be declared null and void, and that the Speaker be requested to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact."

Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution admitting Mr. WHITE, who contests the right of Mr. HARRIS, to a seat on the floor of the House during the consideration of the subject, with the right to speak.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Southern papers state that Colonel LOCKRIDGE is at present on a visit to Natches, and that he is directing his attention to Northern Mexico, with a view to the peaceful emigration there of those who would take an interest in its future political and social welfare.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Board of State Canvassers met at noon to-day. The Secretary of the State acted as Chairman. JOHN H. REYNOLDS appeared as counsel on behalf of Mr. HASKINS in the case of the Ninth Congressional District. A letter was received from AMASA J. PARKER, counsel for GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, asking a postponement till Monday. The Board agreed to adjourn from day to day till Saturday, when the canvass will be finally declared. JOHN A. KENNEDY presented a memorial asking that the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers be compelled to send to the Board of State Canvassers all documents relating to the vote in the Fourth District of the First Ward of New-York, in Mr. SICKLES' District, as required by the vote of the majority of said Board of County Canvassers.

Governor KING appoints Wednesday, Jan. 5, for the special election to fill the Congressional vacancy in Mr. KELLY'S District.

The Secretary of State was authorized to send to the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers of New-York, demanding all papers bearing on the Congressional returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward. Adjourned till to-morrow.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates of the 22d ultimo, reached Independence on the 12th inst.

There is no news from Fort Defiance.

Mr. YOST, the editorial correspondent of the Santa Fé *Gazette*, says that the Navajo war will not be closed this Winter, and probably not for years, and that if the work of desolation continues, the Indians cannot fail to be thrown back ten years in the march of civilization.

Major WELLS reports that the out-going mail party from Albuquerque to Neosho has been massacred by the Camanches of the plains. Nothing has been heard of the mail party that left Neosho for Albuquerque on the 15th of October.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Dec. 12.

The *Times* has advices from the Kansas gold mines to November 8. Mining operations, generally, were suspended. A large number of persons, estimated at 1,000, were at the mines, ready to commence operations in the Spring.

HEMINGWAY & Co., bankers, of this city, yesterday made a shipment of gold dust to New-York.

The California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The California Overland Mail has arrived here with dates of the 16th ult. Six passengers left San Francisco with the mail, but only one came directly through; the remainder stopping at different points on the route.

The Union Telegraph Line Closed by Injunction.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Union Line of Telegraph recently opened between this city and Boston, and which was announced as the commencement of an "opposition line to Halifax," was peremptorily closed to-day by injunction from the United States District Court, for a glaring infringement of the rights of the Maine Telegraph Company.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

No. 262— Andrew Laurence *vs.* Hiram A. Tucker. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cause docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 19—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* Eliza Kohns, executor. Argument concluded for the plaintiffs.

No. 21—Benjamin Ford *vs.* John S. and Herman Williams. Argued for both sides.

No. 22—Thomas Leggett, Jr., *et al. vs.* Benjamin G. Humphreys. Arguments commenced for appellants, and continued for appellees.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The River has risen ten feet since yesterday.

Ocean Steamer Movements.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Owing to a break in the line between Truro and Halifax, we are unable to communicate with the latter place this evening. At our latest advices from Halifax this afternoon, there were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool. In view of the severe weather at sea, reported by the recent arrivals, it is thought hardly likely, however, that the *Arabia* will arrive before to-morrow, by which time the damage to the line will have been repaired.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, R. ADAMS, Commander, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning at 2 o'clock.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The British Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, sailed at about 1½ o'clock to-day, with 59 passengers for Liverpool, and 15 for Halifax, and about $80,000 in specie.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 15,—Noon.

The steamboat *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, had not arrived at Newport at 10 A. M. to-day. The *Empire State* for New-York, returned to Newport and remains. The fog was very dense on the Sound last night. The steamers of the other lines have not been heard of as yet.

The Stonington steamboat train arrived here at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and the Norwich train at 6 o'clock this evening.

The weather has cleared up.

Naval Intelligence.

The steamer *Memphis* was ready for sea on Tuesday, but was detained by the fog. She was to sail for Paraguay yesterday, stopping at St. Thomas for coal. The names of her officers are as follows:

Commander—JOHN M. MARCHAND; *Lieutenants*—Charles W. Hays, O. F. Stanton, J. B. Smith, and A. Pendergast; *Purser*—C. C. Jackson; *Surgeon*—— Gibb; *Second Assistant Engineer*—Walter Roberts; *Third Assistant Engineers*—O. J. McElmell, Thomas Cronin, and George H. Riley; *Purser's Clerk*—W. Bennett; *Captain's Clerk*—Edward A. Birney.

The *Memphis* goes provided with rockets for the use of the marines if they should be required to land, and with submarine blasting apparatus for clearing out sunken vessels or snags.

The officers for the *St. Louis* are ordered to report on the 22d, shortly after which the vessel will depart for her station in the Gulf, to take the place of the *Plymouth*, practise ship, ordered home. The only officers yet known to have been designated for her are W. S. OGDEN, Commander, and Lieutenants TODD, JONES, AULICK and BARCLAY.

Work on the new sloop is progressing rapidly, and she will be ready to launch probably in January. It will be some months, however, before her engine will be ready.

The repairs required upon the *San Jacinto* are more extensive than was at first supposed.

The steam-frigate *Brooklyn* is expected at the yard, in a few days, to receive her water, provisions and other outfit previous to making the engineer's trial trip. Lieutenant PORTER is to be the executive officer.

The officers and seamen connected with the late naval operations in China are about erecting a monument, near the Lyceum, in honor of the twelve men who fell in the attack upon the Barrier forts in November, 1856. Captain FOOT, who commanded the *Portsmouth* on that occasion, and who is now Commandant at the yard, has been active in securing this tribute of respect to the brave seamen who lost their lives in that engagement. It will be an obelisk of granite, of unique form, and will contain the names of the killed.

The frigate *Niagara* still lies at her anchorage opposite the Battery, no orders having yet been received for her removal to the Navy-yard. She lost one of her anchors on coming to, owing to the breaking of the ring when it was let go. The anchor boy was yesterday, sent out to recover it.

The work on the new gun-boat at Charleston Navy-yard, is progressing so rapidly that she will be ready to launch in ten or twelve days. She is caulked outside, and her decks are nearly laid. Though rated as a gunboat, she will mount eight broadside guns and have a heavy shell-gun amidships, and be propelled by steam....The work upon the *Constellation*, now in the dry dock, is carried on rapidly, and when she is repaired the new sloop-of-war *Hartford* will be docked. The *Hartford* and the new gun-boat will be fitted out for sea immediately, supposed for service in the Gulf of Mexico. The *Levant* and *Constellation*, efficient sailing sloops-of war, could be sent to sea in a few weeks, if required....The steam-frigate *Colorado* still lies under the sheers with only her fore and mizzenmasts in, but she will soon be made ready for sea.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* has been coppered and hauled off the Dry Dock. She is receiving her boilers. The propeller wheel at the stern has been placed in position. It weighs nine tons. A peculiarity consists in its being rigged with hoisting gear; and, being put in its place on perpendicular grooves, it can be hoisted entirely out of the water whenever occasion may require that sails only should be used, thus preventing it impeding the vessel, besides preserving the brass from the action of the water when lying long in port.....The *Congress* is rapidly being refitted, a large body of men being at work upon her. The steam sloop-of-war of 12 feet draught, which has not yet been named, is progressing rapidly.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Reply to Capt. Cavendy's Letter—The Mystery of the Hermann Growing Deeper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am but "a looker-on in Venice," and having no pecuniary interest to serve, (nor indeed any other interest,) can view the whole subject of the non-connection of the *Hermann* with the *Washington* dispassionately.

After reading attentively the statement of Captain CAVENDY in the TIMES to-day, I cannot but come to the conclusion that he has not only signally failed to relieve himself of the responsibility attaching to him, but that he has made certain important admissions, as well as omissions, that, to say the least, do not reflect much credit upon him as one of the owners of the *Hermann*, for he says: "*Myself being one of the owners.*"

The most important admission made by the Captain is that having arrived at Rio on Sept. 18, consigned to COLEMAN & Co., "I coaled, provisioned, &c., *in accordance with my instructions from the agent of the owners of the ship.*" Now it is a well-known fact that this agent was Capt. RANDALL. Again, at Valparaiso Oct. 24, he draws for similar purposes upon this agent, and admits that he was informed officially—for he publishes the documents—that an agent would meet him at Panama, and that the *Washington* would touch at Aspinwall on her way round Cape Horn.

It will now be necessary to state one of Captain CAVENDY'S omissions. When he left New York, the Company of which he was a member intended to have sent the *Washington* round Cape Horn, and, in connection with the *Hermann*, form a line on the Pacific side, having made, as I understand, a contract with the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, to carry their passengers; but having failed to carry out their original plan for want of means—for Captain CAVENDY tells us "*his purser had only* $300, *which was all the money in the ship*," and "*that the ship had no money or credit*," (he, let it be remembered, being one of the owners,)—how could it be expected that they should carry out such an extensive enterprise?

The "Canal Company," discovering the inability of the Randall Company, at once purchased the *Washington* and advertised her to connect with the *Hermann*, making arrangements to take possession of the *Hermann* on her arrival at San Francisco. On arrival at Panama, Captain CAVENDY doubtless discovered, for the first time, that his co-owners had "caved in," and that the ship was to change hands at her port of final destination.

Now comes the curious part of Capt. CAVENDY'S statement. He says, "I met a young man who represented himself as the agent, &c., who handed me an *open note*, viz.: *You will proceed to San Juan del Sur, and there await the Washington's passengers.*" (The italics are mine.) The conversation with the "young man" as detailed by him amounts to nothing but the Captain's final determination is important. This agent (Mr. SEELEY) was sent to Panama by Capt. RANDALL; the "open note" was received from Capt. RANDALL; the want of money on the part of Mr. SEELEY was the fault of Capt. RANDALL and his principals, of which Capt. CAVENDY is professedly one; this same Capt. RANDALL was the agent whose instructions were obeyed at Rio Janeiro and again at Valparaiso. Then why was not Capt. CAVENDY, as the servant of the Company, equally bound to obey his instructions at Panama (appended will be found a copy of these instructions, which Capt. C. designates as an open note)? and what is still more singular, I find by the *Journal of Commerce* that Capt. CAVENDY cleared the *Hermann* at Valparaiso for Panama and San Juan del Sur, showing clearly that as late as Oct. 27 he intended to stop at that place, and proving conclusively that whatever influences actuated him in changing his mind, *they were not brought to bear upon him until after his arrival at Panama.* Now, what were those influences, as stated by Capt. CAVENDY? By inference we are to suppose that it was for the want of "money and credit." It certainly could not have been from this cause, for according to the Captain's own statement he had provisions and coals sufficient to take the ship to San Francisco; consequently she needed nothing, and all he purchased was 600 pounds of butter, (a luxury,) and, moreover, he must have known that the proper place to provision his ship was at San Juan del Sur, where arrangements were made to have it done if necessary, (see instructions appended.)

Was it because "his passengers insisted on being taken direct to San Francisco, because they had already stopped at three ports?" Does Capt. CAVENDY forget that, according to his contracts with those very passengers, he had agreed to stop at these three ports as well as San Juan del Sur, and that they had no right to complain? Certainly, Capt. C. knows too well his duties, as the commander of a ship, to listen to such clamor, even if it occurred.

His interview with Dr. PEARSON, as detailed by himself, amounts to nothing, because the Doctor did not arrive at Panama until after the *Hermann* had sailed, and the Captain's deductions as to the Doctor's confidence in the *Washington's* success are not warrantable from the facts as stated.

The simple demand of Mr. HOBSON, of Valparaiso, that the ship should at once proceed to a port within the jurisdiction of the United States, seems strange when taken in connection with the fact that he was a passenger in her to Panama from Valparaiso, and was cognizant of the fact *that she had cleared for San Juan del Sur.* From all I have heard of Mr. H. since his arrival in this city, he has either altered his views materially since he left Panama, or he did not make the demand.

There remains but one plausible reason for Capt. CAVENDY'S leaving his ship—that is, the illness of his family. The duties of a husband and father, in the estimation of Capt. C., were paramount to all others; some would not so consider them,—but giving him all the benefit of this, did this duty impel him to send the ship direct to San Francisco? Admitting that his presence was necessary to the happiness and well-being of loved ones at home, did it necessarily follow that sending the ship by San Juan del Sur, leaving three or four hundred passengers on the Isthmus to care for themselves, would enhance that happiness and well-being?

Did it occur to Captain CAVENDY that three hundred families might be sick and suffering from want, also, awaiting the return of their loved ones, whom this same *kind father and husband had* ruthlessly stopped on *their* passage? Let the public judge. So his last prop falls to the ground, leaving him hopelessly bankrupt, even in flimsy excuses.

With regard to the certificate of the merchants of Panama, appended to his letter, it is scarcely necessary to say that an opposition line would materially affect their business by diverting the travel from Panama to Nicaragua, but they directly state, "that having no knowledge of their (the Randall Company) solvency or ability to pay, &c., they declined to sell." Surely, Capt. CAVENDY, being one of the Company, could have given them the required information. To me, it looks very much like a "runner's" yarn, got up to "kill the opposition." The article from the Panama *Herald* is evidently of the same kidney.

A very curious phase in this case is, that some of the gentlemen attached to the Mail Company inform the writer of this *before the arrival of the Hermann at Panama, that she would not connect with the Washington*, and since the verification of the fact, have reiterated the statement that they knew it would be so. This, in connection with the fact that the success of the Nicaragua Line would injure the Mail Line, together with the other fact, that Captain CAVENDY has failed to show good and sufficient cause, *or any cause at all*, for his conduct in this outrageous transaction, impels me to believe that there is still a *hidden mystery* which the public have an interest in discovering, and which sooner or later must come to light.

I have taken considerable pains to obtain a copy of the "open note" referred to in Capt. C.'s statement; it bears the broad seal of the Company, and the powers conferred upon Mr. SEELEY (the young man alluded to) are ample, and the directions explicit and not to be misunderstood.

The *Washington* arrived at San Juan del Norte Nov. 18, and had Captain CAVENDY performed his duty, the ships would have connected, as the *Hermann* would have arrived at San Juan del Sur the 14th or 15th, and her orders to wait ten days from the latter date would have secured this desirable result.

The following is a copy of that note:

CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP Co.,
Office No. 323 Greenwich-street, New-York.
Oct. 20, 1858.

Mr. ISAAC SEELEY: *Dear Sir*—By order of the Board of Directors I am instructed to inform you that the following resolution passed on the 19th inst.:

Resolved, That ISAAC SEELEY be appointed the Purser of the steamship *Hermann*, to take effect on her arrival at San Francisco, and that he be empowered as agent at San Juan del Sur during the present voyage of the said ship.

You will proceed by the steamer of this day to Panama, and there go on board the steamship *Hermann*; from thence proceed with the ship to San Juan de-Sur, where you will render the Captain all the assistance he may require in getting provisions, &c. There you will remain with the *Hermann* ten days from the 15th of November to wait for the *Washington's* passengers, which are to leave on the 6th of November; with the ship you are to proceed to San Francisco, where you will take charge of the accounts, &c., and become purser of the ship.

Yours, respectfully,
[Seal.] HENRY BAINBRIDGE, Sec.

I leave the public to judge with whom lies the great responsibility of its failure, and the influences which produced it.

Second Letter from Captain Cavendy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I did not intend again to trouble you with any communication respecting my withdrawal from the command of the steamship *Hermann* at Panama, but noticing a letter in this morning's *Herald*, over the signature of HENRY RANDALL, I am reluctantly compelled to contradict the same.

Surely, this cannot be the same HENRY RANDALL who acted as agent for the California, New-York and European Steamship Company, as, if such be the case, I distinctly deny every sentence he has written with reference to myself. My communication in the TIMES of yesterday is a true version of the usage I experienced at the hands of that Company, and I flatter myself that my character for truth and honesty of intention is too well known among men of influence and respectability to suffer in the slightest degree from the imputations of Mr. RANDALL. Mr. W. L. HOBSON, referred to by Mr. RANDALL, will be in town to-day or to-morrow, and, being conversant with the facts, will no doubt address you on the subject. The provisions, stores, &c., on board the *Hermann* at the time of her departure from here amounted to $15,800, which amount includes supplies for the engineer's department, usually furnished by ship-chandlers.

My drafts for disbursements for coal and stores a Rio, Valparaiso and Panama were all dishonored. The ship was registered in the name of HENRY RANDALL for the sake of convenience, but he did not invest one dollar in the ship; and of all the numerous, respectable names exhibited to me as associates in the enterprise, and through which I was chiefly induced to embark in it, not one was found to be in any manner connected with it.

I sincerely regret the disappointment to the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and to the passengers of the *Washington*, but I have disobeyed no orders, having performed my duty throughout in a straightforward, practical manner. I am quite contented to leave the question of veracity between HENRY RANDALL and myself to the judgment of an intelligent public, to whom I am not a stranger.

In all my varied maritime career of forty years—in the naval service of the United States Government—in the service of the Collins' Line—in the service of the Virginia Steam Navigation Company—in command of the United States Mail steamships *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*—in the service of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company—in command of the United States Mail steamship *Washington*—I never before was ashamed of the company I got into; and in retiring from this subject, thoroughly disgusted, I will merely add that I have various witnesses of unimpeachable integrity who will verify, on oath, that Mr. RANDALL repeatedly promised to settle the note for which execution was issued against me in my absence.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD CAVENDY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1858.

MEXICO.

DEFEAT OF ZULOAGA CONFIRMED—PROSECUTION OF CAPITALISTS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERALS IN EVERY QUARTER—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARZA—PROCLAMATION OF ECHEAGARY.

The schooner *H. E. Spearing*, at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings dates from the latter port to Dec. 2.

The *Progreso* of that day says: "The *diligence* which arrived in this city yesterday brings us more reliable and trustworthy news. The defeat of Marquez (ZULOAGA) by Gen. DEGOLLADO, at the bridge of Tololatlan, is confirmed."

It is also certain that Gen. ARTEAGA has defeated the troops commanded by Col. RUELAS completely, in the neighborhood of Guanajuato. Gen. ARTEAGA had not entered that city, preferring to set himself in communication with Degollado. RUELAS, after his defeat, went to the City of Mexico, where he arrived on the 26th ult.

Several rich houses in the City of Mexico had refused to pay the contributions demanded of them by the Zuloago Government.

The *Progreso* also contains copies of letters addressed by the American, French and Spanish Consuls to Gov. D. ANGEL ALBINO CORSO, in reply to a note sent them by Gov. C., wherein he denied the calumnious statement published by the expelled Zuloaga Governor, D. SIMON SARLAT, in the *Grijalva*.

Mr. E. P. JOHNSON, the American Consul, thinks Gov. CORSO'S note entirely satisfactory, and promises to send his Government a satisfactory statement of the case.

St. PABLO SASTRE Y MESA, the Spanish Consul, now that the Constitutionalists have nine points of the law in their favor, namely, possession of Tabasco, expresses himself as quite pleased with Gov. CORSO'S satisfactory explanations, but intimates that he has deemed it his duty to make a requisition on the Captain-General of Cuba for a vessel-of-war, "not for any hostile purpose," as he remarks, "but to remain in port with the exclusive object of sheltering Her Catholic Majesty's subjects, in case it should be necessary."

M. EMILE BEINAC, the French Consul, believes also Gov. CORSO'S honest intentions, and is rejoiced to find that all foreigners in Tabasco enjoy all guarantees and security in the place.

The *Progreso* also contains a severe article on the *Diario de la Marina's* strictures on President JUAREZ'S manifesto.

JUAREZ'S proclamation has been circulated throughout the Republic.

In Oajaca and Tehuantepec the alarm had been beaten in the streets that the Spanish expedition had arrived, but it was not really expected by the leaders, who resorted to this plan to collect troops to resist the Liberals.

The State and city of Tabasco are now in the hands of the Liberals.

Lower California is announced to have declared for the Constitutionalists.

Señors SOTO, CABRIOTO, and CARVAJAL, with a respectable force, occupied Pachuca on the 4th ult., as reported in the account of General MEJIA, published yesterday in the communication of our Tehuantepec correspondent. Although the place is so near the capital—forty-two miles distant—up to the 7th, the Zuloaguista troops had made no advance against them.

The *Progreso* publishes the correspondence between Sr. JUAN BAUTISTA TOPETE, the commander of the Spanish naval forces at Tampico, and General GARZA, on the subject of the demand made on the 16th ult., by the former, for reparation within twenty-four hours for the forced loan imposed on Spaniards in that place, together with a circular from JUAREZ'S Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Ocampo, of the 15th of October, in which it is explicitly directed that, in future, foreigners should be exempted in cases of forced loans being raised, and that they should be given satisfactory security or acknowledgments where they have been made; and a communication from Sr. OCAMPO, dated the 27th, addressed to GARZA, expressing approval of the course he had pursued on the demand being made on him. It will be recollected that GANZA arranged the difficulty by satisfying the Spanish mercants at Tampico, consistently with the terms of the circular above alluded to.

Don JUAN DE VICARIO, with a Zuloaguista force of five hundred men, is said to have been routed with great slaughter, on the 6th ult., near Chietla, himself being badly wounded, and being compelled to flee to Jonacatepec, with only Señor SALAS and the Rector of the latter place in his company. As many as one hundred and fifty-three corpses were counted on the theatre of the battle, and many more were killed while fleeing.

General IGLESIAS, commanding the forces of Vera Cruz, had issued a decree ordering those who should scale the walls of the city, to be shot, unless under thirteen years of age, and then to be subjected to corporeal punishment.

Col. ZAYAS, of the Tamaulipeco National Guards, had issued a proclamation to them, at Ciudad Victoria, calling on them to muster for service and march to Tula to take the van of the defence of the cause, avenge the reverse sustained by VIDAURRI, and enable the plans resolved on to be carried out, aided as they would be by various other forces.

Gen. RAMON HERNANDEZ was interred at Vera Cruz with military honors on the 26th ult.

Señors D. ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA and MIGUEL BLANCO, banished by President COMONFORT, went to Vera Cruz in the British steamer *Trent*, from Havana, but were not permitted to land. They then went to Tampico in her, but were similarly treated there, and had to return to Vera Cruz on the steamer, and finally to return to Havana.

The *Progreso* publishes communications from Minatitlan, in which the first voyage of the *Quaker City*, the successful inauguration of the Tehuantepec route, and its great promise, are enthusiastically lauded.

General GARZA arrived at Vera Cruz, from Tampico, on the 25th ult., but returned on the *Trent*, with VEGA and BLANCO.

General ALVAREZ is said to have crossed the river Mezcal with a considerable force, on the way to Mexico.

Sinaloa, or at least the capital and principal cities of the State, are reported to have pronounced for the Constitutionalists: and Señor PESQUEIRA is stated to have marched against Mazatlan, the last hold of the Zuloagueros.

Gen. ECHEAGARAY had issued a proclamation in reference to the capture of Perote, congratulating his forces on the event, lauding them very highly for the fortitude they had displayed, and thus announcing to them his intention of shooting all the officers and sergeants taken prisoners, and one in every five of the men! "A horrible spectacle," he says, "will disturb your gratification. I am of those Mexicans who preserve their natural good feelings; you cannot see with indifference the death of our brethren, although you know the enormous crimes of which they are guilty. I have commanded the officers and sergeants taken prisoners to be shot, and one in five of the rebel soldiers be selected to suffer the same penalty; and this order will be fulfilled, notwithstanding the violence that I have been compelled to do myself in issuing it. The unhappy men who, within a few hours, will cease to exist, are coreligionists of the assassins of the young Gen. MANERO, the brave man who fell in Zacatecas, and of Gen. BLANCARTE, a model of honor and bravery in Guadalajara. Remember what your dear country has lost in the death of these and other such heroes, and reflect that, to establish order, her blood-thirsty enemies must disappear. Continue lending your useful services with the same value and firmness as hitherto. Vera Cruz expects us; and do not doubt that in defence of the holy cause which we proclaim your General and

DOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.

Views of Mr. Douglas on Slavery, State Rights, Territorial Acquisition, Cuba, Central America and Asia.

HIS SPEECH AT NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 6.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 8.

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE introduced Judge DOUGLAS to the audience in the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On no occasion could I have been called upon to perform a more grateful task than that which is assigned to me as presiding officer of this meeting. I shall discharge it briefly. Nor, knowing as I do, your anxiety to hear the distinguished guest you have so enthusiastically welcomed among you, I cannot wish to keep you in painful suspense by any remarks I might offer. Tendering you, therefore, my humble thanks for the distinction with which it has been your pleasure to honor me, I will at once invite him to these hustings.

Judge DOUGLAS: This immense concourse of people which you see congregated here, have thus assembled to hear you on those great doctrines of National and State policy which you have so triumphantly vindicated in that ever-memorable contest in which you had to encounter, in full array, the influence and power of a reckless, disorganizing and fierce fanaticism, combined with the dark manœuvres and the perfidy of profligate politicians. But for your indomitable firmness and the enlightened patriotism of the Democracy of Illinois, which struck these with impotency, you and that Democracy had been surrendered over to the tender mercies of a foe, who, if victorious, would have strewed this glorious country of ours with such seeds of trouble and discord as would have imperilled the very existence of the Republic, and perhaps blasted the last hope on which hung with our own liberty the liberties of the world. Come, then, you, the intrepid and invincible tribune, the independent and uncompromising Senator; come, and speak forth with that boldness which you have so successfully displayed in the councils of the nation and before your own people at home, and say where were and where still are the designs of your enemies and ours. Be fearless. You are in the midst of men who love truth and who value above all other things moral courage and political honesty.

Senator DOUGLAS then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS: It was with much hesitation and no small degree of reluctance that I was induced to give my consent to address you on this occasion. I had just passed through a fierce conflict in my own State, which required me to perform more speaking than was either agreeable to my wishes, or consistent with my own strength. When I determined to visit New-Orleans, it was only on private business of an imperative character; and it was my desire to arrive and depart as quietly as possible, and without, in any way, connecting myself with politics. When I approached your city, as I supposed, unheralded and unknown, I was amazed at the magnificent reception which was extended to me on the levee of your magnificent city, by so vast a concourse of people, by the municipal authorities, by the citizens in their individual capacity, by my own political friends, and by men of all political parties. This was a compliment which filled my heart with gratitude, and did not leave me at liberty to decline the first request you might make of me in return. I have, therefore, yielded to the solicitations addressed to me, to make a few remarks on the political topics which now agitate the public mind throughout the length and breadth of our glorious Republic.

And, moreover, I have one gratification in yielding to the request. I desire to know whether *the principles, which are admitted to be sound and orthodox in the Free States, can pass current in the Slave States.* So long as we live under a common Constitution, binding on the people of all the States, any political creed which cannot be proclaimed in Louisiana as boldly as in Illinois, must be unsound and unsafe. With the view of testing this question I shall not attempt to enter upon any new views, or propound any original ideas, but simply discuss these existing questions, in the same way as I have always done before an Illinois audience. The tendency of events during the past fifteen years has been to force the organization of political parties on a geographical basis, to array the North against the South, embittering the South against the North, under the misapprehension that there is some irreconcilable antagonism between the interests of the one and the other, which prevents harmony between them. For the last twenty-five years I have been in public life; fifteen years of which have been spent in the Congress of the United States, and the whole of my life has been devoted to the discovery and elucidation of some common ground on which Northern and Southern men might stand on terms of equality and justice. If you will take pains to examine the history of this sectional strife, you will find that the whole contest has arisen from an attempt on the part of the Federal Government to assume, or usurp, if you will, the exercise of powers not conferred by the Federal Constitution. When this Government was formed, the confederacy consisted of thirteen States—twelve of which were Slaveholding States, while one was what is called a Free State. Of course, had the doctrine then prevailed which was proclaimed by my opponent, MR. LINCOLN, in Illinois, and by Mr. SEWARD in New-York, and by the leaders of the Abolition or Black Republican Party throughout the North; the doctrine that uniformity in the domestic institutions of the several States is necessary—that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that this Government, divided between Free States and Slave States, cannot endure; that it must become all free or all slave; that it must be all the one thing or the other; what do you suppose, had such a doctrine prevailed when the Constitution was made, would have been the result? Suppose that Mr. SEWARD himself had been a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and when the members came to affix their signatures to the instrument, this doctrine of uniformity had been proclaimed—this doctrine that the domestic institutions of the several States must be the same—what would have been the effect? Would the one Free State have out-voted the twelve Slave States? On the contrary, would not the twelve Slave States have out-voted the one Free State, and thus Slavery have been established in all the States forever by an irrevocable provision of the Constitution?

Why, then, was this not done? Simply because the sages who formed our Government had more at heart the great principles of civil liberty than the desire of sectional power or sectional advantage—because they wished to establish the principle that each State should possess the sovereign power of legislation over its own domestic institutions—to form them and modify them to suit themselves, retaining Slavery so long as they might desire to retain it, and abolishing it whenever they chose. This Government was formed on the principle of State Rights and State Sovereignty. It is a confederacy of sovereign and independent States, having a certain common purpose, each retaining the right to manage its own affairs, and maintaining its own liberties inside of its own jurisdiction.

It is a fatal heresy to proclaim the doctrine that there ought to be or can be uniformity among the different States of the Union, as to their local and domestic institutions. *Uniformity is neither possible nor desirable.* Our fathers knew, when they made this Government for so many different communities, that there must necessarily be a corresponding variety, requiring different laws and domestic institutions adapted to the wants and characteristics of each separate locality. They knew that variety and dissimilarity of local and domestic institutions to be an essential element in a confederated form of Government. On this point you find a vast difference between the Abolition and Black Republican Party, on the one hand, and the Democratic Party, on the other hand. It is true that there may be some individual exceptions to this classification, but not many. The effort had previously been made, principally in the North, to array the North against the South, and the South against the North, and thus embittering them against each other, until no Southern man would vote for a Northern candidate, and no Northern man would trust a Southern candidate. I can well understand how unscrupulous politicians in the North, who prefer their own aggrandizement to the peace of the ir country, and prohibit the perpetuity of this Union, may advooate this doctrine, as they belong to the stronger section. But how long was it before that doctrine prevailed? Did we of the North desire sectional power so long as we were the minority and you the majority? So long as the Free States were the minority section, the North adhered to the doctrine that each State should manage its own domestic affairs without interference from the other States or the Federal Government. But when, in the progress of events the Free States increased till they obtained the majority in the House of Representatives, and then a tie in the Senate, ambitious men found that by organizing sectional parties, and belonging to the strongest section, they could ride into power. Thus the Black Republican or Abolition Party is sectional in its organization, in its principles, and in its whole line of policy. Every argument they use is addressed to Northern ambition, and is directed against the Southern people and Southern institutions. Of course the Abolition Party of the North had a baneful influence on some Southern people, by inducing them to try to form a Southern party in opposition to the Northern Abolition Party. Thus, you see, the attempt made to introduce the test, not whether a representative is faithful to his own State, and to the Federal compact, but whether he is true to the North or faithful to the South. Let me remind you that *the Constitution recognizes no such divisions.* It recognizes no North and no South, but one Republic under one Constitution, and thirty-two independent States, bound together by one Federal compact. Hence I say to you that I owe no allegiance either to the North or to the South. My allegiance is to my own State, and through that State to the Federal Government, and to no other power on earth. Let this principle be observed and acted upon in good faith, and there will always be peace between the North and the South, and between all the States of this glorious confederacy. When I addressed this argument to Northern men—and especially to large crowds of Abolitionists, as I have often done—I was answered that Slavery is so great and monstrous an evil, that their consciences will not permit them to be quiet in regard to it, even after they have performed their whole duty in their own State. They bring forward the Declaration of Independence, and read from it with wonderful satisfaction. I can give you their dogmas, as presented in every Abolition catechism. They take the Declaration of Independence, as I have said, and read this passage: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Then they stop and say, "Doesn't that Declaration tell us that all men are created equal? Is not a negro a man, and is he not, therefore, the equal of the white man? Was he not made equal by his Creator, and is his equality not, therefore, inalienable by Divine law? Then how can you reduce him to an inferior position by any human law?"

By this specious, but sophistical argument, they have succeeded in imposing on some weak-minded men, and some old women and children, until they have educated a generation who really believe that the negro is their brother. And I must be permitted to tell you that many, even of your Southern men, have quailed under that argument, and failed to meet it. My answer is this: When the framers of the Declaration declared that all men were equal, they had no reference whatever to the negro. They were speaking of white men—men of European birth and European descent. They had no reference to the negro or any other inferior and dependent race. And now for the proof of this point, as I have submitted it at home. You must bear in mind that when the Declaration was made, the Colonies were all slaveholding. Every man that signed the Declaration represented a slaveholding constituency. Bearing these facts in mind, tell me if you believe that those men were such hypocrites as to admit the negroes belonging to them to be their equals by divine right, and yet hold these negroes in Slavery the balance of their lives. Any man who asserts that the signers of the Declaration had reference to negroes in that document, declares every signer to have been a hypocrite, and worse than a hypocrite. I believe they spoke of white men, men of European birth and descent, without any reference to negroes or any other inferior race.

I repeat that this Government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, to be administered by white men, and none others. It is true that then, as well as now, we had among us other races—inferior races—incapable of self-government, and necessarily dependent on others for protection.

But it is a law of humanity, a law of civilization, that whenever a man, or a race of men, show themselves incapable of managing their own affairs, they must consent to be governed by those who are capable of performing the duty. It is on this principle that you establish those institutions of charity, for the support of the blind, or the deaf and dumb, or the insane, that those incapable of governing themselves must be governed by others. In accordance with this principle I assert that the negro race, under all circumstances, at all times and in all countries, has shown itself incapable of self-government. And it has been asserted, and I think with much force, that it has attained a higher degree of development of moral culture and of civilization in the Southern States of this Union, in the condition of Slavery, than in any other part of the world. From these considerations, I arrive at the conclusion that the negro race being inferior, does not form any component element in the governing power of the American system of government. Yet he is a human being, and as such is entitled to to all the privileges and immunities which can be extended to him consistently with the safety of the society in which he lives. I presume that all men, North and South, of whatever politics, religion or prejudices, will assent to the principle that humanity compels us to extend to the negro, and all other dependent races, all the privileges, immunities and facilities, consistent with the good of the society in which they reside. Then, you will ask me, as the Abolitionists have asked me, what are these privileges and immunities—what are their nature and extent? I will return the same answer I have so often given them. *It is a question for each State to decide for itself, independent of any other State.* Illinois has decided the question for herself. We have adopted a line of policy which has given satisfaction to us. If you do not like it, though we may regret your dislike, we must be permitted to say that it is none of your business. If you do not like our laws on the subject of negro Slavery, or any other domestic concern, stay at home and live under such laws as you choose to make. We have a law in our State that a negro shall not be a citizen, nor either shall he be a slave. But during our territorial existence, when the settlers were from Slaveholding States, bringing their slave property with them, the Territorial Legislature, in defiance of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, established Slavery in Illinois, and maintained it for years. They then abolished it, because, from the circumstances of our climate, and soil, and productions, it was found not to be profitable or conducive to our welfare. If we had lived further South, in the districts which produce sugar, and cotton, and rice, we would have seen just as much virtue in slave-labor as you do in Louisiana. And, perhaps, if some of the more excitable of our Southern friends had happened to live among the granite hills of New-Hampshire, they would entertain very different views from those they now hold. This question of Slavery is not a question of legislation at all, but of climate soil and self-interest. You can establish Slavery nowhere by any law of Congress, or a Territorial Legislature, or by any other power contrary to the will of the people where it is to exist; and, in my opinion, you should never be permitted to force it down the throats of an unwilling people.

Hence, I say, that the people of Illinois, finding that Slavery did not suit them, abolished it. I will state, too, that our kind friends over in Kentucky, when their servants become old and valueless, and a tax on their masters, showed their humanity by emancipating them and sending them into Illinois. This was also the case in other Slave States, till Illinois was in danger of becoming a free negro colony, when she found it necessary to provide for her own protection by enacting that no more negroes should come to Illinois to reside, whether free or slaves. Since she had determined not to have Slavery, she would not establish a free negro colony for your benefit. In a word, she says to the Slave States, take care of your own negroes, make just such laws as you choose and be responsible to God and to your posterity.

Let us alone and we will let you alone. That is the policy of Illinois in regard to Slavery and the negro question. If you say you do not like that it can not be helped. Illinois, however, has just as much right to adopt her policy as you in Louisiana have to adopt a different policy. We are prepared to make this bargain with you, or rather to maintain inviolate the bargain our fathers made in the Federal Constitution, to mind your business and let us mind ours. Under that principle this Union can exist forever—divided into Free and Slave States, each State having the right to preserve and retain Slavery as long as it chooses, and abolish it whenever it pleases. That is what I mean when I say that the Democratic Party is a party devoted to State Rights and State Sovereignty, in opposition to that other policy which concentrates the liberties and rights of the people in the Federal Government.

The discussion of this question in the North has so far modified public opinion as to induce a willingness to acquiesce in its application to the States, while the Black Republicans deny the propriety of applying it to the Territories.

On this point the Abolitionists assert the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to form and establish, for the people of the Territories, their domestic institutions, without their consent. The Democratic Party deny that Congress can rightfully exercise any such authority.

We say, that for Congress to say to any people, you shall or shall not have such or such institutions, is a violation of the great principles of our Federal Government. In the discussion of these questions, I sometimes go back to the history of the Revolution, and show that it involved the same principles when the British Government attempted to pass laws for the American colonies, without giving them a representation in Parliament.

In opposition to this claim our fathers rose up and said: We will obey the laws of Parliament, which are imperial laws, and not local laws—but we will not submit to local laws affecting our domestic institutions, and passed without giving us a fair representation in Parliament. The Democratic Party says that Congress has no right to establish or to prohibit Slavery. We say that the Territories should be open to the citizens of the United States to go there with their property, and subject alike to the laws when they arrive there. But an objection is raised by some of our Southern friends, and I have been asked here and at home what I meant by the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and whether we abide by the DRED SCOTT decision. In a discussion with my opponent, Mr. LINCOLN, at Freeport, Illinois, the question was put to me whether, in the event that the people or Legislature of a Territory were hostile to Slavery, there was any lawful means by which Slavery could be excluded. I said yes, and proceeded to state the means. I will state them here to you. The Democracy of Illinois, in the first place, accepts the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DRED SCOTT, as an authoritative interpretation of the Constitution. In accordance with that decision, we hold that slaves are property, and hence on an equality with all other kinds of property, and the owner of a slave has the same right to move into a Territory and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other property has to go there and carry his property. All citizens of the United States, no matter whether they come from the North or the South, from a free State or a slave State, can enter a Territory with their property on equal footing.

But I apprehend *when you arrive there with your property you are subject to the local law of the Territory.* How can your slave property be protected without local law? The Constitution gives you a right to go into a Territory and carry your slave property with you; but it does not punish any man for stealing your slave, when you get there. It does not punish a man for stealing any other property, when you get there. Congress never yet passed a law to punish crime or protect property in any organized Territory.

Congress never yet passed a criminal code for any organized Territory. It has simply organized the Territory and established a Legislature, that Legislature being vested with legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Hence, whatever jurisdiction the Legislature possesses over other property, it has over slave property—no more, no less. Let me ask you, as Southern men, can you hold slaves anywhere unless protected by the local law; would not the inaction of the local Legislature, its refusal to provide a slave code, or to punish offences against that species of property, exclude Slavery just as effectually as a Constitutional prohibition? Would it not have that effect in Louisiana and in every other State? No one will deny it. Then, let me ask you, if the people of a Territory refuse to pass a slave code, how are going to make them do it? When you give them power to legislate on all rightful subjects of legislation, it becomes a question for them to decide, and not for me.

If the local Legislature imposes a tax on horses, or any other kind of property, you may think it a hardship, but how are you going to help it? Just so it is with regard to traffic in liquors. If you are dealing in liquors, you have the same right to take your liquor into the Terr tory that anybody else has to take any other species of property. You may pass through and take your liquors *in transitu*, and you will be protected in your right of property under the Constitution of the United States; but if you open the packages they become subject to the local law; and should the Maine law happen to prevail in the Territory, you had better travel with your liquors. Hence, if the local Legislature has the same right over slave property as over every other species of property, what right have you to complain of that equality? And let me say to you that if you oppose this just doctrine, if you attempt to exempt slaves from the same rules that apply to every other kind of property, you will abandon your strongest grounds of defence against the assaults of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists. If the people of a territory are in favor of Slavery they will make laws to protect it; if opposed to Slavery they will not make those laws, and you cannot compel them to do it. It comes simply to this—they don't want it; they wont have it, and you can't force it upon them. But I will tell you when they will have it, and when Slavery will find protection in a territory. It is when the territory lies in those latitudes and climates which adapt it to the profitable production of rice and sugar and cotton, and where Slave labor will be remunerative. In those territories the people will want Slavery, and will have it in spite of Abolitionism and all its power. Permit me to say that there is no line running along 36° 30', or any other parallel of latitude, and separating Free territory from Slave territory, irrespective of climate, soil and productions; but there is a line, or belt of country, meandering through the valleys and over the mountain tops, which is a natural barrier between Free territory and Slave territory, on the south of which are to be found the productions suitable to Slave labor, while to the north exists a country adapted to Free labor alone. Thus, Slavery will exist wherever soil, climate and productions demand it, and it will exist nowhere else. Now if climate and soil, and self-interest will regulate this question, why should we quarrel about it? When you arrive at a certain distance to the north of the line there cannot be any doubt of the result; and so, when you go a certain distance south the result will be equally certain the other way. But in the great central regions, where there may be some doubt as to the effect of natural causes, who ought to decide the question except the people residing there, who have all their interests there, who have gone there to live with their wives and children? Any party which attempts, by a system of coercion, to force any institutions into regions not adapted to them, violates the great principles on which our Government is founded. Thus you have my views on the subject of Slavery in the territories. Practically, it amounts simply to this: If the people want Slavery they will have it; if they don't want it they won't have it, and you can't force it upon them. If these principles be recognized and adhered to we can live in peace and harmony together; but just as surely as you attempt to force the people to have Slavery, against their will, in regions to which it is not adapted, fanaticism will take control of the Federal Government and attempt to force it out of other countries adapted to it. It was on these principles that, last Winter, I resisted the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. I have said, what I repeat here, that my opposition was not based upon any provision in that Constitution relating to the subject of Slavery. I then said that if Kansas wanted to be a slaveholding State, she had a right to be so, and if she wanted to be a free State, she had the same right. If the Lecompton Constitution was an embodiment of the people's will, it ought to have been accepted. If it was not an embodiment of their will, it ought not to have been forced upon them. And now let me reason with you, as Southern men, on this question. If we are going to live in peace together, we must act in harmony in the application of all just and fair principles. Suppose that, last Winter, we had had an Abolition President, an Abolition majority in both Houses of Congress, and that Kansas had had an Abolition Governor and authorities. Suppose that by some means—just such means as those by which the Lecompton Convention was called—a Convention had assembled composed of Abolitionists. Suppose the understanding to have been that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people; that the Convention had assembled, and it was discovered that the Pro-Slavery men were in a majority of five to one in the Territory. Suppose, under these circumstances, the Convention had refused to submit the Constitution to the people, and had attempted to force an Abolition Convention down the throats of a Pro-Slavery people against their will. Would you, the people of the South, have submitted to such tyranny? Would you have suffered an Abolition Constitution to be forced down the throats of the people of any territory in opposition to their wishes, more especially had such a Constitution contained a provision that it should not be changed for seven years, and not then except by a two-thirds vote; so that the minority having once fastened it on the people, that same minority could perpetuate it forever in opposition to the wishes of the majority.

Now, if I do not mistake the Southern character and Southern patriotism, you would never have submitted patiently and calmly to such an attempt to violate the great principles of self-goverment. I am not going to enter upon a discussion as to whether this Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas. If it was not their act, then I was right in opposing it; if it was their act, then you can draw your own inferences. I will only say now, that it was sent back to the people of Kansas under the provisions of the English bill, which submitted the question in an indirect manner, and rejected by a vote of eight to one. Under these circumstances who can say that it ever was the act of the people of Kansas. But I am not going to reopen that question, It is now settled. Let the asperities growing out of the controversy die with the controversy. *All I ask is, that in future we recognize the right of the people of a Territory to form a Free State, or a Slave State, as they may choose, and come into the Union on an equality with the other States.*

A few words more and I have done. I find that I am getting so hoarse from previous efforts and recent exposure, that I cannot speak much longer. I will only say to you, in conclusion, that if we recognize and observe this principle of State rights and self-government for the people of the Territories, there will be peace forever between the North and South, and America will fulfill the glorious destiny which the Almighty has marked out for her. She will remain an example for all nations, expanding as her people increase and her interests demand more territory. I am not in favor of the acquisition of territory by fraud, violence, or improper means of any kind; on the contrary, I would never permit the Federal Government to be an instrument in the hands of foreign powers to carry out their purposes upon the American Continent. Let us adopt a policy consistent with our destiny, and then bide our time. Let us apply these principles and we shall continue ever one nation, but separate and sovereign States under the Constitution, as our fathers and its founders desired and designed.

MR. DOUGLAS was apparently about to bring his remarks to a close at this point, when, in response to calls of "Cuba," "Cube," from the audience, he proceeded thus:

It is our duty to have Cuba, and you cannot prevent it if you try. It is folly to debate the acquisition of Cuba. It naturally belongs to the American continent. It guards the mouth of the Mississippi River, which is the heart of the American continent and the body of the American nation.

Its acquisition is a matter of time only. *Our Government should adopt the policy of receiving Cuba as soon as a fair, just and peaceful opportunity shall be presented.* Whether that moment be next year or the year after, whenever the occasion arises and the opportunity presents itself, it should be embraced.

The same is true of Central America. It will not do to say we have territory enough. When the Constitution was formed, there was enough, yet, in a few years afterwards, we needed more. We acquired Louisiana and Florida, Texas and California, just as the increase of our population and our interests demanded. When, in 1850, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was sent to the Senate for ratification, I fought it to the death. They then asked what I wanted of Central America. I told them I did not want it then, but the time would come when we must have it. They then asked what my objection to the treaty was. I told them I objected to that clause of it which said that neither Great Britain nor the United States should ever buy, annex, colonize, or acquire any portion of Central America. I said I would never consent to a treaty with any foreign Power, pledging ourselves not to do in the future whatever interest or necessity might compel us to do. I was then told by veteran Senators, as my distinguished friend well knows, that Central America was so far off that we should never want it. I told them then, "Yes; a good way off—half way to California, and on the direct road to it." I then said it was our right and duty to open all the highways between the Atlantic and the Gulf States and our possessions on the Pacific. I said I would enter into no treaty with Great Britain or any other Government concerning the affairs of the American Continent. And here, without a breach of confidence, I may be permitted to state a conversation which took place at that time between myself and the British Minister, Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER, on that point. He took occasion to reason with me that my position with regard to the Treaty was unjust and untenable; that the Treaty was fair because it was reciprocal, and it was reciprocal because it pledged that neither Great Britain nor the United States would ever purchase, colonize, or acquire any teritory in Central America. I told him that it would be fair if they would add one word to the Treaty—so that it should read that neither Great Britain nor the United States should ever occupy or hold dominion over Central America or Asia. But he said: "You have no interests in Asia;" "No," said I, "and you have none in Central America." "But," said he, "you can never establish any rights in Asia." "No," said I, "and we don't mean that you shall ever establish any in America." I told him it would be no more respectful for us to ask that pledge in reference to Asia, than for Great Britain to ask it from us in reference to Central America.

If experience shall continue to prove, what the past may be considered to have demonstrated, that those little Central American powers cannot maintain self-government, the interests of Christendom require that some power should preserve order for them. Hence, I maintain that we should adopt and observe a line of policy in unison with our own interests and our destiny. *I do not wish to force things.* We live in a rapid age. Events crowd upon each other with marvelous speed. *I do not want territory any faster than we can occupy, Americanize and civilize it.* I am no fillibuster. I am opposed to unlawful expeditions; but on the other hand, I am opposed to this country acting as a miserable constabulary for France and England.

I am in favor of expansion as fast as consistent with our interest and the increase and development of our population and resources. But I am not in favor of that policy unless the great principle of non-intervention and the right of the people to decide the question of Slavery, and all other domestic questions, for themselves shall be maintained. If that principle prevail, we have a future before us more glorious than that of any other people that ever existed. Our Republic will endure for thousands of years. Progress will be the law of its destiny; it will gain new strength with every State brought into the Confederacy. Then there will be peace and harmony between the Free States and the Slave States. The more degrees of latitude and longitude embraced beneath our Constitution, the better. The greater the variety of productions, the better; for then we shall have the principles of free trade between the important staples of the world, making us the greatest planting as well as the greatest manufacturing, the greatest commercial as well as the greatest agricultural power on the globe.

These are my views in regard to our foreign relations. They are questions I had not intended to discuss; and I should not have done so if some gentleman in the crowd had not called my attention to them. My votes in Congress have always been in harmony with that line of policy. It matters not how far you acquire more territory, or how much or how little you wish to acquire. Expansion is the law of our existence; when we cease to grow, we commence to decline. Hence our course is onward, on the principle established by our fathers, under divine inspiration, as I believe, in the formation of the Government.

And now permit me to return my grateful acknowledgements for the kindness with which you have listened to me. It has been my desire to speak to you as I have before spoken to mixed audiences in my own State. This I have done, with the exception that I have treated the Abolitionists with more mildness than I have been in the habit of doing when I met them face to face. Since I never could appreciate their conduct in standing on the shores of Lake Michigan and shaking their fists at the people on the Gulf of Mexico, I could not bring myself to stand here in New-Orleans, upon the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and shake my fist at the people on Lake Michigan.

Minnesota Railroads, Land Grants, and State Stocks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The East is interested in almost every subject of Western legislation. Whether this legislation relates to collection laws, railroads, banks, or internal improvements, we cannot escape its influences. Our merchants supply the West with goods, and are deeply in the laws for the collection of their debts. Our capitalists supply the means for public improvements, railroads, banks, and other institutions. Every State which creates debts for any purpose looks for borrowing at the East. Scarcely a day passes without some new call upon the East, some new scheme to absorb its capital. The rate of interest or discount seems no object, if the pay-day is put a few years forward. So long as this current of capital flows west ward, every interest manifests activity and prosperity. So soon as this supply is disturbed, and the East calls for the income of its investments, derangements in the currency, distress and scarcity of money ensue. Stop and stay laws, individual, corporation, city, and even State bankruptcy become the order of the day, until the largest portion of money of the most promising investments are wiped out by insolvency and repudiation. The early histories of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and their State debts, afford ample illustrations, although time has brought some redress to the sufferers who purchased the State bonds of those States. Wisconsin is now illustrating the later phases of individual, corporate, and city delinquency; the State itself unable to meet the demands upon her treasury, while the whole community is suffering under the odium of the absolute purchase and sale of State government in 1856, from the Governor himself down to the doorkeepers of the Legislature!

It is not my intention to comment upon the moral condition of that community which tolerates, if it does not sanction, the propriety of such a corruption of her State Government. Certainly a strange state of public sentiment must exist in a community where the chief actor in such a matter can come out boldly and defend his acts as perfectly right and proper. The dark shadow now resting over Wisconsin and her railroad reputation ought to afford warning for a generation, but the end is not yet. Minnesota having, like Wisconsin and Iowa, received from Congress grants of land to aid in building railroads, has gone one step further and authorized the issue of State Bonds to these Railroads, at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per mile. It remains to be seen whether, like her sister states of Iowa and Wisconsin, the land grants are, by the cost of obtaining them, and the management of them, to bankrupt the Companies upon which they have been bestowed. These grants are tainted at their very source with bribery and corruption. The Des Moines River Grant in Iowa has figured both before Investigating Committees in Congress, and in the Courts of the country. The President of one of the Iowa Railroads, holding one of these grants, not long since laid before the world the cost of obtaining it—if I remember right, some six or seven hundred thousand dollars! It remains to be seen whether the Minnesota roads have been more fortunate in their acquisitions. A letter from St. Paul, in your paper of the 11th instant, touches upon some points imminently suggestive. It seems by this letter, written to set the Press right on some points, that the State authorities claimed an exclusive first lien upon the road, for the twenty thousand dollars per mile which the State advanced in its Bonds. It was probably thought by those who acted for the State, that twenty thousand dollars per mile was a debt large enough for any road to incur in building.

The Company claimed the right to issue an *unlimited* amount of first mortgage bonds, of which the State must take twenty thousand per mile as her security, with no priority of lien, but very modestly limited this issue of first mortgage bonds to *thirty-five thousand dollars per mile!* Capitalists may well ask the reason for this large issue of indebtedness, and your correspondent has given the answer as follows:

"Instead of making the State Bonds less secure, the right of the Companies to raise money by the negotiation of first mortgage bonds is regarded here as facilitating the payments of semi-annual instalments of interest. At this time second mortgage bonds would be entirely unavailable for that or any purpose, and therefore the sale of first mortgage bonds will doubtless enable the Companies to exonerate the treasury."

This reasoning, or the loan law, it seems, was sustained by the Court, and the claim of the State for a priority of lien was denied.

This liberal provision for borrowing, and these peculiar ideas of protecting the State credit, are well calculation to command the attention of capitalists and financiers. It is probable that the correctness of this view of the citizens of Minnesota will soon be brought to the test. We shall soon know how much their first mortgage bonds—issued at the rate of thirty-five thousand dollars per mile—will command when the proceeds are to be applied to the payment of interest on the State Bonds advanced to the Companies.

Minnesota commenced its existence as a State by an eight per cent. loan of $250,000 for expenses of her Government. The amendment to her Constitution authorizes the issue of *five millions* of dollars in bonds to the railroads—to be issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile of road—with no priority of security for this loan of credit, and apparently no specific provision for meeting the interest on her bonds, except the promises of the Railroad Companies to all the holders of their first mortgage bonds alike, X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1010, 2654, 2354, 708, 2145, 1357, 15, 127, 808, 2758, 2714, 780, 744, 2484, 308, 319, 957, 1269, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 79, 45, 125, 129, 130, 122, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 104, 133, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 646, 647, 692, 697, 447, 718, 737, 745, 428, 184, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 435, 3, 380, 624, 746, 791, 58, 628, 661, 60, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 671, 721, 724, 293, 286, 373, 512, 645, 734, 735, 762, 534½, 204.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 502, 2070, 181, 333, 1548, 1015, 1607, 1571, 1152, 2098, 2099, 2180, 260, 1192, 1047. *Part II.*—1839, 804, 806, 807, 808, 809, 2055, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 1567, 2075.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

NOTICE.—Ordered that the Clerk give notice of the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1859, for which the notes of issue must be filed on or before Wednesday, the 22d day of December inst.

All notes of issue for that and every subsequent term must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such notes of issue for January term shall also state whether the cause was on the calendar at the close of December term, 1858, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that calendar; and notes of issue for other terms shall state whether the cause is then on the calendar, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down" on the calendar in 1858, it must be so stated on the note of issue, and the date thereof.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the calendar unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the calendar, it will not be necessary to file it in any note of issue for the subsequent terms of the year. Such calender will be continued for the succeeding terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 15.

Before Judge Balcom.

In the matter of the claim of Agnes Mary Grant vs. Elisha W. Chester, gentleman, &c.—This was an application made by Mrs. Agnes Mary Grant to compel the defendant Chester, an attorney of this Court, to pay over to her moneys, the proceeds of drafts placed by her in his hands, early last Summer, to invest upon bonds and mortgages. In July or August she determined to make a different use of the money, and as it was not then loaned on bond and mortgage, gave him notice that she should want it in October and November. On the 1st of November she called upon him for it, and he refused to give it up to her, insisting that he had promised to loan it on bond and mortgage, and also that he had received information that the money was in some way trust funds, and that until he could obtain information from England in relation to the manner Mrs. Grant obtained them, he would not pay them.

W. Tracy for Mrs. Grant; E. W. Chester in person.

BALCOM, J.—This is a motion to compel Elisha W. Chester, an attorney of this Court, to pay over certain moneys in his hands to Mrs. Agnes Mary Grant; and the affidavits and papers read on the hearing have satisfied me that the moneys in question belong to Mrs. Grant. They were received by Mr. Chester on drafts delivered to him by Mrs. Grant; and there is no satisfactory evidence that they belong to any other person.

The moneys were received by Mr. Chester to invest on bond and mortgage for Mrs. Grant; but he has not invested them on such security. He has loaned a portion thereof on a note, or in some other manner not authorized by Mrs. Grant. And I am of the opinion, notwithstanding the very friendly feeling that exists between the parties, that Mr. Chester would not have been employed by Mrs. Grant to invest her moneys, if he had not been an attorney; also, that he was intrusted with her moneys in consequence of his being an attorney, and received the same in his professional character.

Attorneys are frequently employed to invest money for their clients; and whenever they receive money in their professional character, the right exists of proceeding summarily against them to compel the payment over of such money in their hands. It is not essential that they should have received the money in any suit or legal proceeding, or that they should have been employed to commence legal proceedings. (4 Hill, 42.) And I think Mr. Chester is liable, within these rules, to be proceeded against summarily to compel him to pay over to Mrs. Grant the moneys in his hands belonging to her. His alleged good motives in retaining the money to save them for her children, or to prevent her from making an improvident loan of the same, is no legal excuse for his refusal to pay them to her when she requested him to do so. Mr. Chester has a demand against Mrs. Grant for services rendered in making investigations preparatory to loaning her money on bonds and mortgages, and I am unable to determine upon the affidavits and papers before me the exact amount of money Mrs. Grant has in Mr. Chester's hands, including whatever interest thereon he is justly liable for over and above the amount due him for his services. It is, therefore, ordered that the matter be referred to the Hon. Charles A. Peabody to ascertain and report to the Court the balance due Mrs. Grant from Mr. Chester over and above his claim against her for services. Either party may be examined on oath before the Referee at the instance of the other, or in his or her own behalf. And upon filing the Referee's report an order may be entered that Mr. Chester pay over to Mrs. Grant the balance of money that shall be found due her by the Referee within ten days after the service on him of a copy of such order.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

THE CANGEMI TRIAL—THE JUROR'S EXONERATION.

Before Judge Ingraham.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Chauncey Schaffer, counsel for Mr. Maltby G. Lane, read the following affidavit, exonerating him from the charges previously implied against him in the affidavit published yesterday:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Simeon S. Kimball, being duly sworn, deposes and says that there has evidently been a mistake made in an affidavit made and sworn to by me, and read in this Court on the morning of the 14th day of December, 1858, and that such mistake is as follows:

On the 23d day of January, 1858, I called at the office of Maltby G. Lane, No. 76 Fourth-avenue, to see him, and then and there the said Maltby G. Lane did state to me that he had loaned $450 to a Mr. Kinsheimer, on a note left as security, to oblige said Kinsheimer, and to help him along; and on hearing of the trial of said defendant, Michael Cangemi, a few days since, and hearing that Maltby G. Lane was one of the jurors, and it being about one year since I had the above conversation with the said Lane, I had taken the name of Kinsheimer for Cangemi, believing it to be the man on trial, and believing that such was the case, I did not consider said Lane a suitable man for a juror on the trial of said Cangemi; and deponent further says that is the reason, and the only reason, why he made said affidavit. I have known the said Maltby G. Lane for a number of years, and he has always treated me like a friend. I have never had any hard feeling against said Lane up to this date, and now regret my mistake.

SIMEON S. KIMBALL.

Sworn to before James M. Sweeny, Commissioner of Deeds, Dec. 15, 1858.

After the reading of this affidavit, the District-Attorney read the refuting affidavits of Mr. Lane and the rest of the jury, who testified that Mr. Lane was one of those in favor of conviction on the capital charge.

The Court then said that from the first he had not credited the statement; he believed it to be a mistake, and he now completely exonerated Mr. Lane from any charge that had been made against him. The jury in the Cangemi case were then discharged.

William Mulligan and Mr. Warner.

COURT OF OYER AND TERM

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

Further Evidence for the Respondent—Testimony of Mrs. Bennett's Nurse, etc.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The remaining portion of Dr. BENNETT'S cross-examination, of which I have already given you so much, is scarcely of sufficient interest for publication. It grew painfully tedious; no new facts were elicited, and at its close the feeling of the audience was one of relief.

James Penfield was then called and sworn. He testified as follows—I reside in New-York; I was at home when the Doctor brought Mrs. Bennett to our house in Stepney; (I am a son of the Mrs. Penfield who testified here;) when I saw them coming up the yard I noticed Mrs. Bennett, and saw that she appeared very displeased and dissatisfied; also I judged from her action when she came into the house—(last statement objected to)—there was nothing peculiar about her more than her manner; she appeared rather diffident and cold; did not seem pleasant as she ought to—(objection again made, the testimony not being as to facts)—in regard to her bringing water for washing, the water was brought from the pump that stood in the kitchen, and a person was not obliged to go out of doors for water to the well; I have been in the room she occupied in our house; I think it was comfortable; it was carpeted and had plenty of furniture; I believe the Doctor put some of his own furniture in it; in my judgment it was a proper room for a man in the Doctor's circumstances at that time; it was a very pleasant room; I could not say how Mrs. Bennett occupied her time there; I attended school then; have no recollection of ever seeing her working at the pills or the boxes; as a place for boarding, it was in my judgment a comfortable and proper one; in regard to the Doctor starting Mrs. Bennett off alone with that draft for $200, I believe I went with her to Bridgeport to the Connecticut Bank; she expressed no dissatisfaction to me as to going to New-York; she seemed rather pleased with it; I think I helped her on with that hard-riding horse that has been talked of; I believe she told me that she had led him herself through the street; the horse was a very shaky, old one; I believe he was the hardest riding horse in the neighborhood, and expressed my surprise that she should buy him; she went off at a pretty hard trot on him as soon as she got on the street; while they were visiting New-York, at Mrs. Newman's, some five or six years ago, I called to see them one Sunday evening, during some of the Summer months, and some one proposed going up to the Baptist Church, in Twenty-third street; the Doctor and Mrs. Bennett and myself, and I think Sarah Newman, were together; when we got on the walk the Doctor stepped up to Mrs. Bennett, and was going, I think, to walk with her, when Mrs. Bennett said, "No, Doctor, you walk with Sarah Eliza, and I will walk with Jimmie," meaning myself; we got but a little way when Mrs. Bennett made the remark that the Doctor and his cousin made a fine couple; I had made the same remark myself before; "I'll walk with you, Jimmie," she said, "for I don't want them to know that the Doctor is my wife; (laughter); that I am his wife, because he is so old looking;" I called on them in New Haven once, in Cherry street, I think, when they took meals at the hotel; I took dinner with them in the hotel; Mrs. Bennett carried something back in a basket for the child, and I heard no complaint in the least; I called on them in Dix well street, and I thought from what I saw on the table that they had an abundant supply; I never saw anything on the Doctor's part out of the way in regard to treatment, and never heard him say a word against her.

Cross-examined by Judge Blackman—I am a nephew of Dr. Bennett, and naturally thought my father's house good enough for anybody; I know it was; I am now twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; was about thirteen years old when I made these observations on Mrs. Bennett's manner, and judged her different; young as I was that was not the way I intended to receive her, but that was the way she came; I never heard her say anything naughty there; can't say with what she was particularly displeased; don't remember any particular expressions of displeasure; her room might not have been carpetted entirely, I think it was; it was not Brussels carpet; it was rag carpet; they don't generally have Brussels carpet in houses over the country; can't say whether she was discommoded by the scenery; the country is not a rough one; I visited Mrs. Bennett a second time in New-York; it was in the Fall after that first visit; it must, I think, have been in the same year; my judgment then was, of course, a little more matured; there was nothing to excite my suspicion as to the character of Mrs. Newman's house; I did not observe anything singular about it; Mrs. Newman was the second wife of my mother's uncle; my mother visited there.

EVIDENCE OF ELIZA LEWIS.

I reside in Auburn, New-York; I called upon Dr. Bennett and his wife while they lived in Sixteenth-street, New-York; they were living in two rooms; I knew nothing at all of their difficulties at that time; I only remember calling there; so far as I observed, there was nothing at all unpleasant between them; that was the first time I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Bennett; I don't know but she may have called on me first in New-York, and that I returned the visit; I visited them afterwards in George-street, New-Haven, in the Summer of 1851; I staid three weeks; it was during the Commencement at Yale College, (in July;) I learned from Mrs. Bennett, at that time, that she lived very unhappily with the Doctor; she told me that she wished him dead; said she had often wished when he went out that something would happen to him, so that he would never come back alive; she gave me, as reasons for this, many of the complaints which she has given to the public on this trial; she told me that she frequently took money from the Doctor's pocket when he did not know it, and concealed it; she showed me, at that time, a torn dress and bonnet; it was not an entire dress, but a blue muslin skirt, which she said the Doctor had torn off from her; I don't remember the kind of tear; it was torn crosswise from the waist across two or three breadths; she said she had requested the Doctor to get coal, and she (witness) was not sure whether she said he told her to sift the ashes; then they went to the cellar, where they talked further about it; she came up stairs in advance of the Doctor, and said she thought she would try the experiment of knocking his hat off, and the result was that he tore her dress.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mrs. Bennett was ill at the time you were there? A.—I do; I know from Mrs. Bennett the cause of that illness; I don't remember what she told me, but I had the impression that the sickness was produced by the combined effort of the Dr. and herself, and that the success was pleasing to both; the only information I got on the subject was from Mrs. Bennett, herself; I don't recollect any reason Mrs. Bennett gave why this was pleasing to her; I only give the impression I had.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mrs. Bennett on that occasion in reference to Horace Smith? A.—I had; he made a visit there while I was there; I can't give her language; she told me that Horace Smith had been in the habit of calling there while in College, and that his sympathies became interested in her behalf, and that finally his affections became interested; that he made an avowal of love, which she accepted and reciprocated, and that they held a secret correspondence; she stated that the Doctor found Smith on the stairs one day; the Doctor had started to take me (witness) out riding, and suddenly discovered he had forgot the key; he returned and found Smith sitting on the top stair, and she was near him; I don't remember where Mrs. Bennett said she was; I don't think she told me anything she said, felt or did at that time; I only supposed what she was doing; I supposed she was talking to Mr. Smith; I think she spoke of surprise at the Doctor's coming back, as it was unexpected; Mrs. Bennett was in her chamber, ill, at the time the Doctor and myself left to take a ride; when we left, Mr. Smith was in the drawing-room; that is not on the same floor with her bedroom; Mr. Smith spent his days and took his meals there at that time; I don't know whether he passed his nights there.

It was now after 6 o'clock, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning, at 9.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

The case was resumed to-day at 9 o'clock, and, judging from the undiminished attendance, seems to have lost nothing of its public interest. Miss Lewis was recalled to the stand, and her direct examination resumed, as follows:

I do not recollect anything else said to me by Mrs. B. in George-street; I saw her in Spring of '55 in Auburn, N. Y.; she was there two days, stopping with us; there was more conversation about Horace Smith; I can't recall it; I there saw a letter written by Horace Smith; he expressed sympathy in the letter for Mrs. B., and said in it he couldn't advise her to leave her husband, but if she was free, or ever would be free, he would be happy to marry her; can't state anything further that was in the letter.

Q.—If you had conversation with Mrs. B. at Auburn, about anything between her and Smith, state. A.—(After a pause.) I can't recall anything; Mrs. B. said much about him; she described to me the time he avowed his love to her; he was then on a visit, and obliged to leave for New-York very early in the morning, and Mrs. B. had the girls get up and get his breakfast; while she and Mr. S. were waiting for breakfast, they were in the drawing-room, I think; Mr. S. seemed depressed, and was walking the floor; he finally came to Mrs. B. and told his story of love, and she described to me the delerium of joy it excited in her, and that he clasped her in his arms; I think the scene ended there.

Q.—Was anything said about reciprocating? A.—That impression was given me very fully.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. compare Smith to other persons? A.—I don't remember that she did at that time; she told me she loved Smith better than anybody in the world; have heard her call him Horace; Dr. B. came to Auburn while Mrs. B. was there; she was not pleased at it, and said her visit would not be as pleasant; saw Mrs. B. in New-Rochelle in Summer of 1857; I remember one evening she told me she was not then cooresponding with Smith; also stated if she should get a bill from the Doctor, she wouldn't want to marry him until he was in business, and able to support her; she told me that Mr. W—— had been very much interested in her; I inferred from the description he gave of his feeling toward her that he was nearly driven to desperation; she spoke of his being very ill at one time, and requested Mrs. B., if he died, to hold his head in her arms while dying; Mrs. B. said she did not reciprocate *his* affection; she also spoke of Mr. G—— as being interested in her; that he proposed an elopement, which she fully rejected, and said that he tried to make her promise if she ever was released from Doctor she would inform him; nothing further.

Q.—Do you remember of Mrs. B.'s expressing a preference for Mr. W.? A.—No, Sir; recollect nothing about his ability to support her; nothing was said at New-Rochelle about any other young man; was there about two weeks; she said she was interested in this Mr. G. as a gentleman.

Q.—Did she ever say anything about her sitting in Mr. Smith's lap? A.—She told me the Doctor found her sitting in Smith's lap at his aunt's in New-York; I think Doctor stated it on the stand very much as she did to me; I have nothing to add on the subject; I was at Port Chester with the Doctor and his wife; Mrs. B., the children, and myself, met Doctor at the dépôt in the Summer of '57; we went on to Port Chester; while waiting in the parlor for his sister to come along, Doctor asked Mrs. B. if she'd given permission to neighbors to take shrubbery away from yard of house in George-street; she said she had not; he said his brother Eli, who had just come from New-Haven, told him the neighbors were doing it, and they said Mrs B. gave them permission. Then he repeated the question; she replied considerably agitated and told him if he spoke again she'd strike him; Docter then turned to me and said, now you see Mrs. B's temper; I then said, in a tone the Doctor didn't hear, "Mary, don't;" Mrs. B. then left the room; that was all except I discovered Doctor was a good deal agitated, and on our return home Mrs. B. requested that we should take a ride; the Doctor refused and ordered the coachman to drive directly to the house they boarded at, the Leroy House.

Q. State generally as to the Doctor's treatment to her.—A. I don't know I ever saw any unkindness from to her—never saw any in him towards the children.

Cross-examination—Q.—Are you a relative of Dr. B.? A.—A cousin.

Q.—You profess to be, and always to have been, an intimate friend to Mrs. Bennett? A.—I have always professed to be Mrs. Bennett's friend.

Q.—Will you state whether you are or have been an intimate friend of Mrs. Bennett? A.—Perhaps you will define "intimate"; I have had more intimate friends than Mrs. Bennett; I don't know that I have ever been her confidential friend; I don't think I have ever claimed to be anything but a friend to her she has my letters, and I am perfectly willing that they should be read; as soon as the Court adjourned on the first day, I left my seat, approached Mrs. Bennet, and kissed her; she had written to me in regard to a daguerreotype which I brought and returned to her, and said I should be glad if it would prove of any service to her; I called upon Mrs. Bennett twice in last October; I think I kissed her at that time; I presume I kissed ner at both meeting and parting; I called upon her, and Mrs. Bennett invited me to dine with her one Sabbath, which I did, and then we went to Church; that happened, I believe, in September, when I came here to attend Court as a witness in this case.

Q.—Did you call upon Mrs. Bennett before Mrs. Bennett saw you, or you her, in last September? A.—I called upon her; I came here and sent my card to Mrs. Bennett, to let her know I was in town, and requesting Mrs. Bennett to call upon me; Mrs. Bennett requested Mr. Sheldon to call upon me and say she would be happy to see me; in letters that had passed between us in the Spring Mrs. Bennett thought that my friendship was not as cordial as it had been; I am perfectly willing that Mrs. Bennett should read those letters.

Q.—In your call upon Mrs. Bennett in September, did you say that you knew nothing which could injure her? A.—I may have said to her that my testimony could injure her.

Q.—Did you so say? A.—I think I did.

Q.—In September last, did you attend church with Dr. Bennett? A.—I did.

Q.—Did anybody go with you? A.—I invited Ella (Mrs. Bennett's eldest girl) to go with me, and she did; I don't know whether the Doctor was pleased with that arrangement; I may have stated that I thought the Doctor was not pleased with it; I did say so; I stated it to some lady whose name I cannot mention; I will give the name to the Court if it wishes; I prefer not announcing it; it was the lady I boarded with; her name is Miss Virginia Townsend (a literary lady;) I thought from the Doctor's manner, when we first entered the carriage, that he was not pleased at my taking Ella with me, but he did not tell me so, and I might be mistaken; he afterwards said he was glad to see her there; I may have said to Mr. Sheldon that the Doctor was displeased with my taking Ella to church.

Q.—Did the Doctor go with you to take a ride that day before going to church? A.—He did; we did not go out of town; I did not know the way, and I thought the church was much nearer; the carriage stopped for me in sight of Mrs. Bennett's window: the bell was ringing when we started for church, and the services had just begun when we arrived.

Q.—Will you now repeat the complaints which Mrs. Bennett made of the Doctor's misconduct? A.—I cannot give them all, but I will give as many as I can; she complained that he was unkind to her father, that he would not permit her sister to come there, that he would not give her money; there were others I cannot recall.

Q.—Did she speak of any personal violence? A.—She told me he had torn the clothes off from her; I don't know that Mrs. Bennett spoke of all these things in connection with the wish that he would never come back alive; she spoke of his intolerable cruelty, and said she hated him.

Q.—Did you understand Mrs. Bennett as saying that she knocked off the Doctor's hat in rudeness or in joke? A.—Not in joke; I supposed both were angry at the time.

Q.—Have you ever told Mrs. Bennett that she had borne with the Doctor better than you would have done? A.—I think I have said in my letters that she may have borne better with the Doctor than I would have done; I may have said so to her.

Q.—You speak of one occasion when you and Dr. Bennett were going out to ride, and when Horace Smith was in the house in George-street; were you and the Doctor going out to ride alone? A.—We were; I don't remember where we were going; we were to go to the Post-Office before we came back; I don't know where we went; don't remember how long we were away; the Doctor drove; don't remember whether we drove out of the city; think Mrs Bennett was then able to sit up some of the time; don't remember whether she was in *dishabille* or dressed when we left her; don't remember whether before we went out to ride I went into Mrs. Bennet's room and asked her if she was lonely; don't remember whether I asked her if I would send Horace up; I called him Mr. Smith, and not Horace, as I had never met him before; I don't know whether Dr. Bennett called him Mr. Smith or Horace.

Q.—Have you ever said that you did not think the Doctor and his wife should not live together? A.—I have said I thought they ought not to live together; I think I have said to both that they were developing the very worst traits of character by living together, and that I believed they committed more sin by living together than they would by living separately; I have never said that I would like to visit Mrs. Bennett, but I never could stay more than one day in the Doctor's house; I may have said I would not visit them longer than one day.

Q.—Have you ever said to Mrs. Bennett that she ought to leave the Doctor? A.—I don't remember that I have.

Q.—Have you ever said to her that if she would leave the Doctor you would get her a situation in Elmira College? A.—She spoke to me about a situation, and I said I would do what I could for her; I don't remember about the Elmira College; I think there was some mention of a situation in Mrs. Sackett's school; it was a situation which was to give her a livelihood; I think I told her of Mrs. Sackett's school at Stonington; I offered her my services at New-Rochelle; I don't think I particularly offered them, but I mentioned this when speaking of a school.

Q.—I asked you some time since whether you had said to Mrs. Bennett that you would like to visit her, but could not stay longer than a day for some reason. What was that? A.—I could not tell you, without making a long story of it; I don't know whether I added to my former answer that I could not visit her on account of the Doctor.

Q.—Have you ever stated to her that there was a reason why the Doctor should treat you with particular kindness? A.—I don't know any reason, if I have stated it, why the Doctor should treat me with more kindness than any other.

Q.—Have you ever told to any one the conversations of Mrs. Bennett with you that you have related this morning? A.—I have told them to Mr. Watrous since this Court convened; I have spoken of it since I have been here to others.

Q.—To whom? A.—I can't tell; I have talked of the matter to persons who were present when I was reading the testimony; I stop at Miss Townsend's; I may have spoken of some of the things to my sister in Auburn before coming here to this term of the Court; I was asked to give my deposition in Auburn; I was asked by Mr. Sandford and Mr. Sheldon; I declined because I did not want to make any deposition at all, and preferred if I gave any, to give it before Mrs. Bennett; I knew that Mr. Sheldon was Mrs. Bennett's counsel.

Q.—Why did you object to giving your testimony to Mr. Bennett's counsel, so they might know in advance what your evidence would be? A.—I thought nothing about that; I came on a visit to Bridgport in August last, and came here again about the fifteenth of December; this is my second trip here as a witness; the Doctor has paid my expenses both times; when I called on Mrs. Bennett in September, as a friend, I think I was asked by her what I was going to testify to, and referred her to the letter I saw from Horace Smith; I never told the Doctor anything about what I was going to testify; I never saw Mr. Watrous till I saw him here on this trial; at this time (in September) I told Mr. Sandford about Smith's letter, and tried to relate something alleged by Mr. Sandford against Mrs. Bennett; I don't remember telling him anything else; I tried to be very cautious.

Q.—Have you ever said that you never saw anybody conform to circumstances more gracefully than Mrs. Bennett? A.—I think I said something to that effect in New-Rochelle, when she complained of the rooms being small; the rooms were small, but perfectly comfortable; the complaint that they were small was just.

Q.—Has Dr. Bennett ever acknowledged to you that he has done wrong towards Mrs. Bennett? A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Have the Doctor's witnesses been in consultation in your presence during the progress of this trial? A.—I have seen them together, I don't know whether in consultation, at Miss Townsends; some of them took their meals there; I have seen some of the witnesses in one of the Doctor's houses, talking over the case; the Doctor does not take his meals there; his sisters, who are witnesses here, do.

Q.—At New-Rochelle, did you see any misconduct in Mrs. Bennett? A.—I did not; I went to visit the Doctor and Mrs. Bennett there; I was there two weeks.

Q.—Had you misgivings about visiting her at New-Rochelle before you went there? A.—I had; I was there the guest of the Doctor and Mrs. Bennet; my misgivings were because I did not know whether my visit would be perfectly pleasant or not.

Q.—As to whom did you doubt whether your visit would be pleasant? A.—The Doctor; when in George-street Mrs. Bennett told me the Doctor soon wearied of his friends, and when I went there (to New-Rochelle) I only contemplated staying a day or two.

Q.—Did you write to Mrs. Bennett asking her as to your visit, and telling her that you would accept any invitation extended to you by *her*?—[*her* underscored.] [Objected to, as the letter must be produced.]

A letter was shown to witness which she identified as her's. It was superscribed Roxbury, Mass., and dated May. The following extract was read: "If I come I shall not dare to stay long. Miss Rathbone will probably not stop at all. She has friends in New-York, and will go directly to them. Tell me plainly, Mary, whether it is best to call at all. You know I will accept anything from *you*."

When you were visiting him (the Doctor) in 1854, did you leave because of his treatment of you? A.—If you will allow me, I will state the whole story.

The question was repeated. A.—I left because of the Doctor; I left because of his unsatisfactory treatment of me.

Q.—Do you know, while stopping at Dr. Bennett's house in George-street, and while Horace Smith was there, that Dr. Bennett brought Horace Smith into Mrs. Bennett's bedroom to wash while she was in bed, and while there was provision to wash in the front chamber? A.—I don't remember any such thing at all; nothing was ever said to me on the subject.

Q.—At the time when you say Dr. Bennett went back for the key, did you ask the Doctor to permit you to go in for the key? A.—I don't remember; I cannot recall having said that I begged the Doctor to let me go in for the key.

Q.—Cannot you remember it in connection with your consciousness of having asked Mr. Smith to call on Mrs. Bennett, and because you were apprehensive that if the Doctor found him in her room some trouble might grow out of it? I cannot recall it distinctly.

Q.—Will you give your best recollection of the matter? A.—It is possible that I did; I cannot recall it fully.

Q.—Mrs. Bennett, you say, distinctly denied that she had given any one leave to take the shrubbery out of the Doctor's yard? A.—She did; she did so in Mrs. Osborne's (the Doctor's sister) in Port Chester; that was while we were staying at New-Rochelle?

Q.—Did you remonstrate with Dr. Bennett in 1854, in regard to his treatment of his wife? A.—I did once remonstrate with him about leaving his home.

Q.—I now speak of 1854, before he left. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you remonstrate with him on his treatment of yourself? A.—I attempted to, but didn't.

Q.—Why? A.—Because the Doctor was somewhat agitated, and I was myself; in fact, there was no conversation about it; I attempted to tell him why I left; it was on accovnt of his treatment; he had not said anything or done anything, but was moody and unsociable, and I did not understand it; Mrs. Bennett told me the Doctor was going to the hotel with the children, and was going to bring her (Mrs. Bennett) her meals—thus leaving me without anything to eat.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Bennett tell you that she was instructed by the Doctor to make this announcement to you? A.—I don't remember; I left very soon after that; my sister was there at the same time, and on account of the Doctor's treatment left before me.

Q.—Did the Doctor ride down to the railroad dépôt in his carriage to meet you, and drive off leaving you to ride in a public hack? A.—I don't remember; there was something said about it afterwards, I think.

Counsel read another extract from a letter of the witness to Mrs. Bennett, dated

"AUBURN, Nov. 4, 1856.

* * † * * * *

Whether I have deceived you in expressing more friendship than I have felt, I cannot tell; I have felt deep sympathy for you, and have been affected by the apparent mournfulness of your condition, and have wished that it was in my power to make the rough places smooth. But in this short letter it is not worth while to go into details. I exceedingly regret the unpleasant circumstances which have arisen in connection with my visit to your house two years ago." * * * *

The other portions, on the suggestion of Mrs. Bennett, were not read, as being confidential.

Q.—Was this Mr. Gardiner, of whom you spoke, a married man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Among other complaiuts which Mr. Bennett made, did she not complain that her husband left her alone in a foreign country, in the hands of strangers? A.—I think she did; she did, I know, but I cannot state the words; it was in the same conversation in which she made these other complaints.

Q.—At the time Mrs. Bennett said to you that Mr. Werner wished, if he died, to have his head placed in the arms of Mrs. Bennett, did she not say he was delirious? A.—I don't remember; I don't remember that she said he was subject to delirium in his illness.

Reexamined by Gov. Dutton—I did not know Mr. Gardiner; Mrs. Bennett told me he was a married man; at the time the Doctor was moody and silent; he gave me no intimation of his intention to take his meals at the hotel.

Q.—Why did you leave? A.—The Doctor's manner was moody, and Mrs. B. told me he soon wearied of his friends; I supposed at the time that the Doctor was going to the hotel; since then he has apologized to me, and said that Mrs. Bennett had made him feel that I was his enemy.

Q.—State Why you said to Mrs. Bennett that you did not know that your testimony would injure her? A.—I had been told by one of the lawyers that she would make a confession about Smith, and thought I knew nothing else that would injure her.

To Mr. Blackman—Have you ever said that you did not know the Doctor was a fool, and that you were thoroughly disgusted with his conduct? (Objected to.) A.—I remember that at New-Rochelle, in the parlor after dark, he appeared as a chimney-sweep—no, as a scissors' grinder, and had dressed himself shabbily; I may have said then that I was disgusted with him; Mrs. Bennett was mortified at it, and left the parlor; we were playing charades.

Q. When you attempted to remonstrate with the Doctor, did you not, when he left, refusing to hear you, come back in tears to Mrs. Bennett, complaining of his treatment of you? A. I don't remember the Doctor leaving; I don't remember going to Mrs. Bennett, but I may have done so; my impression was the Doctor did not wish to hear me.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT'S NURSE.

Mrs. *Delia Ward* was the next witness. I am a nurse; that has been my business for thirty-five years; I attended Mrs. Bennett on the occasion of the birth of her child, in Dixwell street; I must have been there a little over two hours before the birth of the child, because I left Mrs. Bloom's before dinner; it was all of two o'clock when the child was born; Dr. Hooker must have been there over an hour; I can't tell how long; he was there some time; it could not have been a great many minutes after I got there when the Doctor came, for the Doctor (Bennett) brought me up stairs to see how things was, do you see; the Doctor (Bennett) appeared to be very much agitated and frightened to see how she was; he appeared to be very kind and came up to her and put his arms round her and says, "Oh, Mary, what shall I do? get me help, quick;" he started and was gone not a great while, met Hooker somewhere and brought him in; Dr. Bennett was there (in the chamber) till about two, and then we got through very slick; Mrs. Bennett made no complaint of the Doctor's neglect at that time; I did not see any cause of complaint; the Doctor's treatment of her was all kindness, more so, I have often said, than cases in general; I have said often that he was often by her side, so much so that he did not leave me the chance to do my share of the business; (laughter;) I have often said that he loved the very ground she trod on, and I will say so now; I was there with Mrs. Bennett two weeks and two days and a half; I left on account of the unexpected sickness of my daughter in Saybrook.

Q.—State whether Dr. Bennett did not want you to leave so that he might occupy the bed with Mrs. Bennett? A.—Mrs. Bennett told me one morning that the Doctor was growing nervous, as he could not sleep out of his own room, and she wished me to take his bed; I left and took the baby with me to the Doctor's bed, and the Doctor thenceforth took my place with Mrs. Bennett; the Doctor said nothing to me on the subject.

Q.—Did you nurse Mrs. Bennett in George-street? A.—I did; I think it was in 1857; her baby was then two years old.

Q.—What was the occasion of your nursing her then? A.—(After a pause)—She had a premature birth; he came to our house on Friday; my daughter came to me and stated he wished to see me; I saw the Doctor, and came to George-street; I found her not in a very pleasant situation; Dr. Skip had already been there; he gave her medicine which did her good for a spell; I advised her to keep perfectly quiet and still; the physician gave the same advice.

R.—Well, what followed? A.—You ought to ask me no more.

Gov. Dutton.—It is necessary to have the facts.

Judge Blackman.—If the gentlemen wish to have these facts published, we cannot withhold them. We have not introduced the matter.

The Court suggested that the examination on this point be private.

The general examination was accordingly proceeded with. I was three weeks in George-street; Mrs. Bennett was able to dress and move about the room; my presence was no longer necessary there; I once went below to fix some little things for her and came up the back stairs; Dr. Bennett followed me up, and says to me, "Nurse, don't you know your business better than to allow gentlemen to visit my wife's sleeping room;" I told him, "Dr. I didn't know; when I left her I left her sitting up alone."

Judge Blackman objected to this back-stairs' conversation, as it was not in the presence of Mrs. Bennett.

Q.—Was there anybody there when you got back? A.—No, the Doctor says to me— [Objected to.] I did not see anybody in the room, nor hear her say anybody was in the room; the Doctor did not speak to her in my presence of any one being there.

Q.—Do you know whether or not it was the habit of the Doctor, when talking with persons, to tap them on the shoulder? [Objected to.]

Q.—What was Dr. Bennett's treatment of his wife on this occasion at George-street? A.—Kind as any person could be; his treatment of his children at Dixwell-street was kind and affectionate; I did not see the want of any provisions in his house while I was there.

Q.—State what Mrs. Bennett said to you in regard to procuring money from the Doctor. A.—As I was making the bed one day, I saw a large pocket-book between the beds; Mrs. Bennett says, "Nurse, hand it to me;" she opened the book, and I saw a very large roll of bills: she says, "Any time I can take out bills, eight or ten, and he never misses it, he has so many on hand;" I can state nothing farther on that subject.

Q.—Did you nurse Mrs. Bennett with her last child? A.—I did; I was engaged by them both, and paid by the Doctor. [This was after the separation.]

Q.—If she said anything to you about the petition for divorce, state it. A.—I advised her if she could settle it to go back; she appeared to feel very bad for a spell, till she talked with her brother and sister on the subject; she told me once she would give any mouhy if she was back where she was three months ago; once, she said, "If they insist on going on, I know I can marry him again in three months;" once while I was with her this last time, she had a trunk drawn out and unlocked, to take out some little sleeve ornaments for the baby, who was then about a fortnight old; she took up some articles and told me the value of them; there was a cross and a diamond ring; the ring cost, she said, $75, I think; there were a great many articles too numerous to reckon; I told her these would do her some good if she should get into trouble; I said they were worth, I supposed, four or five hundred dollars; she said they were worth a thousand to her.

All the direct testimony that it was deemed advisable to elicit from this witness publicly having been now taken, the room was cleared, and she was examined privately as to certain matters in regard to Mrs. Bennett's alleged improper treatment of herself during the period of gestation.

The Court then took a recess till 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25, 1858:

NEW-YORK.

E. P. Printice and family,	Dr. L. Berhard,
J. A. Vaisin,	W. H. Scott, Jr., and lady,
Mrs. Thomas Owen,	C. W. McCune,
C. B. Owen,	John S. Quick and lady,
Geo. A. Jackson,	Mrs. S. Richard Smith,
W. E. Schenck and wife,	S. M. Giddings,
W. Howard Doughty,	J. R. Dickson,
W. C. Egleston,	James Rodney Croskey,
Geo. B. English,	M. K. Kellogg,
C. L. Guillaume,	Richard Crawther and wife,
Thomas P. Powers,	Miss A. B. Andrew.

Capt. A. Sully, U. S. A.,

Pennsylvania—S. P. English.

Missouri—James McDowell, P. Longuemare.

District Columbia—W. S. Clark.

Illinois—W. S. Gurnee and family.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler declines to permit the use of his name as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky.

Miss Josephine Gougenheim, the actress, has commenced a suit in San Francisco against S. A. Dayton, Master of the bark *Glimpse*, claiming $5,000 damages, on the ground that the vessel was not properly provisioned during the voyage from Australia to California, and that she and her sisters suffered in consequence; and moreover, that Capt. Dayton used indecent language to her.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Sr., of Alamance has been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in place of the Hon. Frederick Nash, deceased. The vote which Judge Ruffin received was most flattering, being almost unanimous.

Mr. Everett started for Western New-York Dec. 13, being under engagement to speak at Canandaigua, Rochester, and at Auburn. He will repeat his Oration on the character of "Washington," at Plymouth Dec. 22, and at Barnstable on the 24th, and his Address on "Charity," at New-Bedford, on the 23d.

A suit for breach of promise has been concluded at Poughkeepsie, between Sarah C. Doyle and Wm. E. Clarke. The damages were laid at $3,000, but the jury disagreed. The defendant is a Methodist dominie, and while in charge of a congregation at Esopus boarded with Sarah's mother, and was brought daily into her society.

The Hon. John Letcher is in Washington, and she will remain in Congress to the end of the session, after which he will probably address the people of the Old Dominion at various points, canvassing for his election as Governor of the State.

Mr. Andrew Garrett, the naturalist, is at Honolulu, engaged in collecting specimens of all the fish in the waters around the Sandwich Islands for Professor Agassiz. He has already collected 200 different varieties, and has prepared colored drawings.

The Hon. William S. Damrell, member of Congress from Massachusetts, is confined at home by illness, and probably will not be able to resume his seat.

The vote for W. H. Gist, who is just elected Governor of South Carolina by the Legislature for two years, was 81 against 78 for Mr. Irby.

Gov. Banks was present on Sunday, Dec. 12, at the Chapel service in the Massachusetts State Prison, and made a speech to the convicts—five hundred in number.

The late Thomas O. Larkin, of San Francisco, bequeathed considerable amounts of property to friends and relatives in Massachusetts.

Dr. John Rae lectured in New-Haven, Dec. 11, on Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plunkett are playing a successful engagement at the New-Haven Theatre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Siberian mail is conveyed from St. Petersburg to Moscow by rail, and from thence to Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, in carriages drawn by horses. The distance from Moscow to Irkutsk is 3,426 miles, and there are 210 mail stations on the road for changing horses. The mail communication is semi-weekly, and the expense of it to the Russian Government is about £57,000 a year. The mail from Moscow to Irkutsk is generally conveyed in about 25 or 30 days. The mail communication between Russia and China is carried on by a horse post between Pekin and Kyachta, a frontier town in Trans Baikal, close to Mongolian China, once every three months. The distance between Kyachta and Pekin is reckoned about 1,000 miles, and is traversed in about 30 days. The China mail is conveyed on horseback.

A strange story comes from Fulton City, Ill., to the effect that the story of a brutal outrage upon a Mrs. Forrest and her newly-born child, of which we made mention some days ago, and the circumstances of which, as detailed by her, threw the whole population of Fulton City into a frenzy of indignation, was purely the result of mental hallucination on the part of Mrs. Forrest. A letter in the Chicago *Press* states that the woman has repeatedly been subject to premature confinements, and on one of these occasions was seized with a firm belief that she was being assaulted, calling out loudly for help against the person—naming him—who she fancied was abusing her. The unfortunate woman in this instance was overtaken on her way home by premature labor, and her imagination during her sufferings pictured the outrage.

A case of dreadful destitution is mentioned in the Cincinnati papers. A woman was found stretched on dirty straw in a stable, clasping to her bosom a child apparently about two months old, and vainly endeavoring to give it sustenance, but instead it drew nothing but blood from her exhausted breasts. The woman was apparently not more than thirty-five years old, although the mother of seven children, all of whom were with her in the miserable hovel where she was found. She had been well raised, and had seen better days, much better—she could not have seen worse days—and, until a period of two years after her marriage, had known no want. But her husband yielded to an appetite for liquor, became first a drunkard, then a sot, and finally abandoned her.

Mary Kilgary, wife of Edward Kilgary, who occupied a house owned by Isaac Rell, a wealthy farmer in Rahway, N. J., in whose employ Kilgary was, died quite suddenly on the 1st December, and was buried under circumstances which led to suspicion that she had been murdered by her husband. The body was exhumed and an inquest held, which resulted in the committment of the husband, on suspicion of her death. Kilgary and his wife were intemperate, and had drunken quarrels, one of which occurred on Sunday, the 29th of November.

In a list of the effects of the late Mr. Harley, (recently deceased in London,) offered for sale at auction, are the following articles: "The pay-ledgers of Covent Garden Theatre, with the weekly salaries and autograph receipts of the actors and actresses for nearly three-quarters of a century, occupying thirty-five folios, in green vellum. There is also a gold enameled locket with some of Mrs. Siddons' hair, and autograph presentation letter; hair of Mrs. Jordan, hair of Charles I., hair of Byron, and hair of Nelson, "with authentic testimony."

D. S. Keeney, of New-London, Ct., a manufacturer of rivets—and dealer in spices, coffee, &c., was arrested between Stonington and New-London, Dec. 12, by Sheriff Payn, charged with forging notes to the amount of $20,000. He has acknowledged this amount and there may be more. The names mostly forged are Messrs. John R. Bolles, Hon. W. H. Starr, (late State Senator,) Wm. Champlin, (Keeney's father-in-law,) and Avery Noyes. It creates quite an excitement in New-London and is regarded as a stupendous game.

Mr. Giddings, the contractor for carrying the overland mail from San Antonio to San Diego, has entered into contract with the Government to carry the mail weekly from New-Orleans to San Diego. This contract goes into effect on the 1st of January next, and Mr. G. informs us that the mail will be carried by the Opelousas Railroad, and thence by steamers to Galveston.

Two novel races took place on Boston Common recently. Mr. Day, who weighs 215 pounds, was matched against Mr. Bryant, who weighs 140 pounds; Day being handicapped to carry upon his shoulders a man weighing 202 pounds, and run five rods while Bryant ran ten rods, for $10 a side. Day, won by six yards. The second race was a single dash of 20 rods between Day and Thompson. The former won by three yards.

Among other facts communicated at a recent meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, Col. Graham stated his discovery of a lunar tidal wave upon Lake Michigan. From the comparative small area of the body of water acted upon by the lunar influence, the coördinate of altitude could not be small. When the moon is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun, its average is about two-tenths of a foot.

The orange crop of Louisiana this season is very large, and the crop is selling from plantations at from six to eight dollars per thousand. Last year a planter below the city was offered for $1,500 a small tract of land adjoining his, and which was planted with orange trees of full growth. He refused, and this season the owner of the tract in question has sold his orange crop for $3,000.

A bookworm, turning over some old manuscripts the other day at the Imperial Library in Paris, fumbled out a strange, musty piece of paper, which proved to be a pawn-ticket of Torquato Tasso—a real curiosity of literature. It shows that the author of *Jerusalem Delivered* had pledged his father's waistcoat with "Signor Abraham Levi" for "venticinque lire," on the 2d of March, 1570.

An open-air meeting was held in Smithfield London, Nov. 22d, when a resolution was carried to the effect that any measure of reform not embracing manhood suffrage is unworthy the support of the working-classes of the country. The opinion of the meeting was also expressed in favor of the ballot, equal electoral districts, and a shortening of Parliaments.

An advertisement in the Dublin papers states that the correspondence of the late Duke of Wellington, from September, 1805, to April, 1807, is missing. His Grace was of opinion that he had deposited these papers somewhere in Dublin, on assuming, in 1807, the office of Chief-Secretary for Ireland. They are supposed to be in boxes in some public store, or bank, or in some private house in Dublin.

The Trustees of Michigan Union College have appointed a Committee to propose to the citizens of of Jackson and Adrian, that whichever of the two places shall raise for the benefit of the Michigan Union

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS AND YEA MATHIAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD HOFFMAN—ROLPH.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & Co.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress has at last got into regular working order, and there was considerable business done yesterday in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous speech in favor of specific duties on iron, basing his remarks on a memorial from the Iron masters of his State, and showing from the statements furnished in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the injustice to all parties of the system of *ad valorem* duties. Mr. CLINGMAN'S Clayton-Bulwer resolution was negatived by a vote of 25 to 24. Among the memorials presented to the Senate was one from a New-York publisher, praying Congress to purchase for free circulation among the people a certain number of his new edition of the Mormon Bible. It was a rather ingenious method of advertising the work. After Mr. CAMERON had concluded his speech the Senate went into Executive Session and ratified the treaties with China and Japan, without opposition. The Hon. WM. B PRESTON, of Kentucky, was confirmed as Minister to Spain, J. GLANCY JONES as Minister to Austria, and the Hon. Mr. WARD as Minister to China. The Administration were also successful in carrying through the confirmation of a batch of Postmasters, including Albany and several other important towns in the interior of this State. In the House of Representatives there was some excitement pending the vote upon the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, who, it was rumored, intended to resign.

In the House the Watrous Impeachment case was disposed of by a resolution that there were not sufficient grounds in the evidence offered to warrant the impeachment of the Judge. Agreed to by a vote of 113 to 86. Mr. COMINS of Massachusetts, addressed the House in relation to a modification of the Tariff, and specific duties on iron and other articles, and Mr. BOWIE of Maryland, offered a resolution in favor of the Government entering into negotiations with foreign Governments for a reduction of duties on American tobacco. Mr. BOYCE of S. C., called up the report made last session by the Committee on Elections, in relation to the election in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, Baltimore, in November, 1857, declaring that the election was null and void, in consequence of the riot that prevailed, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact. Mr. BOYCE also offered a resolution admitting Mr. WHITE, who contests the right of HARRIS to a seat. During the consideration of the subject, the House adjourned without coming to any decision. Several documents were sent to the House by the President, in conformity with the resolution of Mr. CLAY, in relation to Mexican affairs. The communications of Commodore MCINTOSH, in relation to the visit of British naval officers on board the *Washington*, were also sent to the House. The chief particulars of this correspondence were furnished in the Nicaraguan letters we have already published. The Government, it appears, entirely approves of the conduct of Captain MCINTOSH, and the British commander having denied all right to visit our ships, nothing unpleasant is likely to grow out of this affair.

From Vera Cruz we have dates to Dec. 2. The rumor of the defeat of ZULOAGA by DEGOLLADO is confirmed. The Liberals were gaining ground in every quarter. Lower California, Sinaloa, Tabasco had recently identified themselves with the Constitutionalists. General PESQUIERA was advancing upon Mazatlan to expel the Zuloagists. General ALVAREZ, it was stated, was marching from Guerrera upon the capital. The various divisions of the Liberals were concentrating upon the same point. ZULOAGA, to prepare for the attack, had demanded further aid from the capitalists of the city, and meeting with a refusal, had instituted prosecutions against them. General GARZA, after a flying visit to Vera Cruz, had returned to Tampico. The Spanish and British fleets were still at Sacrificios.

Our dates from Jamaica are to Nov. 15. Severe tempests had recently inflicted serious damage upon the island, destroying crops and injuring property. The business of the Legislature was progressing. Various measures of a beneficial character had been brought forward.

The weather, yesterday, was more like April than December, sunshine and showers alternated during the day. It was so warm that fires were uncomfortable within doors.

The revised ordinances regulating the Fire Department were called up for action before the Board of Aldermen last evening. They were amended by altering a clause which fixed the salary of the Chief Engineer at $5,000, so as to reduce the compensation of that officer to $3,000 per annum. Pending a motion to recommit the ordinances, the Board adjourned.

Councilman CROSS, who was removed from the Committee on Joint Accounts at the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen, sent in a resignation of his seat in that body at its session last evening. It was not accepted. An ordinance permitting the Harlem Railroad Company to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street, was submitted and laid over, as was a resolution directing the Comptroller to place the sum of $1,000 to the credit of the widow of HUGH M. LUKE, the fireman who lost his life at the late fire in Centre-street. The ordinance for organizing the Street Commissioner's Department being the special order for the evening, was then taken up and discussed, section by section.

The Board of Education, at their meeting last evening, appropriated $10,000 from any unexpended balances in the Treasury to defray contingent expenses, and the salaries of teachers up to the 1st of January; also, $11,000 towards the erection of a primary school in the Fourteenth Ward. The daily Normal School, held in the building of the Board of Education, was ordered to be discontinued at the end of the present term, on account of the falling off in the attendance of pupils. No reflection, however, was made unfavorable to the teachers.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered a lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, last evening, for the benefit of the Long Island Hospital.

A most remarkable confession was made yesterday, by the boy STAPLETON, who was arrested, together with his uncle, JAMES LEAHY, on suspicion of setting fire to the store No. 379 Water-street. A more deliberate and diabolical case of arson has never come to our knowledge. The boy narrates with great precision all the incidents of the affair; how he was bribed by his uncle to do the deed, and how he went to work to accomplish his demoniac purpose. A man named LYNCH, who is implicated by the confession of the boy, has been arrested and held for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, JOHN ANDERSON, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Penitentiary, JOHN CONNER, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

The notorious BILLY MULLIGAN was again on trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for an assault on Mr. WARNER, a music-dealer in Broadway. An unsuccessful attempt was made to postpone the trial, on account of the absence of MULLIGAN'S principal counsel, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. It was not until 5 o'clock that a Jury was impanneled. The case will be on again to-day.

The Union Telegraph recently established between Portland and Boston, was yesterday closed by an injunction from the Supreme Court, for an infringement on the Maine Telegraph Company.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* left Boston yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, for Halifax and Liverpool. She carried $80,000 in specie.

In consequence of the fog of Tuesday, the *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, did not leave Newport.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 7th instant, arrived yesterday morning. Her advices are destitute of interest.

Dr. L. R. HERRICK declines the post of Surgeon-General upon Governor MORGAN'S staff.

The examination of Deputy United States Marshal TYLER, for the killing of Captain JONES, of the brig *Concord*, (the case concerning which there was some excitement in Canada,) is in progress at Detroit.

The Indiana Legislature has postponed the decision of the question of the Senatorship until next month.

General WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State.

During the week ending the 15th inst. 598 emigrants arrived at this port, being a total for the year of 76,587, against 182,802 during the corresponding portion of last year.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 2,500 bales at steady prices. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils and Hides were in limited request. Freights were quiet, with 593 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Markets, the receipts for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,096, which just about equals the weekly average of last year. There were several "Christmas beef" animals at the Forty-fourth-street Market yesterday, which sold at 11c. ℔ lb. for the carcasses when dressed and weighed. The general sales of prime qualities ranged at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight, which is about ½c. ℔ lb. over last week's market. The medium and lower grades sold at about the same advance.

The Dangers of the Nicaragua Embroilment.

Ever since the arrival of the steamer *Washington* from San Juan de Nicaragua, on Saturday last, our columns have been filled with letters, replies, charges, rumors and communications, referring more or less rationally to the state of our diplomatic relations with England, France, Spain and Central America—to the position and prospects of the various American Companies concerned or supposed to be concerned in the opening of the Transit routes across the Isthmus—to the projects of the fillibusters of Louisiana and Mississippi—to the foreign policy of the President—and to the "Right of Search." All of these topics are important; all of them have been frequently discussed in all parts of this country, and yet we venture to say that there is no assertion that could be possibly made in regard to any one of them, so wide and absurd, so inconsistent with admitted facts, or so intrinsically improbable, that it would fail of making its way very far towards general belief, and of contributing its particular part to the vague excitement of the public mind. If there were no people in the world but ourselves to be affected by this state of things, it would still be intolerable. No people can respectably live in the habit of mouthing empty phrases and undergoing indefinite sensations. But the lines of these Central American imbroglios are gone out into the ends of the earth. Every fresh commotion which they cause in New-York, is felt at London and Madrid, disturbs the Councils of foreign States, and helps to determine the policy of foreign Cabinets. The trash we throw upon the waters comes back to us after many days in the form of protocols, treaties, leading articles, or diplomatic conventions. It may one day come back to us in the form of armed fleets, and of declarations of war.

We have grown so familiar ourselves with the names of Nicaragua and Central America, of WALKER and RIVAS,—with imbecile attempts on the part of our own Administration at executing the law,—with escaping schooners, full of unlicensed "emigrants,"—with "outrages" that are never avenged, and threats that are never fulfilled, as to have become virtually callous on all these subjects. We never allow ourselves to consider the very important fact that others may be looking on us and on these things with different eyes; and that the firebrands we scatter almost in sport may be damaging our neighbors' tempers, at least, if not their houses and their homes. The mottoes of our national faith have served so long as the watchwords of party strife, that they have lost for us the force of their original meaning. There are others who interpret these mottoes more strictly, and take us more literally than we are perhaps aware. It is precisely in this difference between the Central American question as we talk of it, and as Europe sees it, that the gravity of the actual position lies. With us it is a theme of oratory and prophecy, to be embroidered with all the magnificences of the Monroe doctrine. With Europe it is a crisis in the history of international law. Ask any sensible man in or out of Congress whether he is prepared to plunge this country into a war with England, France and Spain, for the sake of maintaining our claim to the exclusive armed control of the American Continent, and he will resent your question as an imputation on his sanity. Yet the tone of public discussion in this country on this subject, and, still more emphatically, the conduct of our Government in regard to the fillibusters of the South during the last six years, have gradually bred a very general conviction in Europe that these are the pretensions on which we are ready to stake our national existence itself. In the Central American States this conviction has all the intensity of mortal terror, and of the hatred which terror always brings with it. In the case of the *Washington* at San Juan de Nicaragua, we have a most important warning of the perils we thus have brought upon the peace of the world.

This steamer, on entering a neutral port on a lawful errand, is first overhauled by American men-of-war, then boarded by a British naval officer. Had there been no American vessels in the harbor, the visit of the Englishman would doubtless have resulted in such a search of the *Washington* as would have roused the whole country, and justly, to the point of war. Fortunately no such consequences followed, and a single interview between the commander of our naval forces and the English captain of the *Valorous* sufficed to explain satisfactorily to the former a step that was ominous at first of serious troubles. But why are we to be subjected, why is the world to be subjected, to the risks of such occurrences as these? We know perfectly well that they have their origin solely and simply in the perpetual agitation along our Southern coasts of lawless attempts upon the rights of our weaker neighbors. Those neighbors distrust the power or the will of our Government to protect them. Why should they not? Has our Government ever shown anything more than a sort of spasmodic energy in its attempts to repress these outbreaks of brutality, and to punish their perpetrators? Doubting at once and fearing the United States, the Central Americans appeal to France and England for aid and protection! They have an unquestionable right so to do. Equally unquestionable is the right of France and of England to respond to their appeal. This right these Powers have thought fit, after consultation with this Government, to exercise. In exercising it, they will be exposed to the constant risk of interference with the rights of American citizens. Every instance of such interference will afford new fuel to that angry jealousy of foreign nations and their purposes which our party leaders have for years endeavored to foster and keep alive in this country; and at any moment some naval officer more than usually headstrong, or less than commonly rational, may take some step which will precipitate us into a conflict not to be avoided with honor, against one or both of the strongest naval Powers of the world. Do we consider this to be a satisfactory state of things?

If we do not; if we desire to see it changed, then the people ought to understand that the remedy is to be looked for at Washington and no where else. It is the President whose paltering policy has brought the fleets of France and England into these waters. It is the President whose policy keeps and will keep them there, so long as a single Southern man chooses to threaten him with a new schooner *Susan*, or to twit him with his past toleration of judicial proceedings against the fillibustering friends of disorder and partizan Democracy.

We are speaking now on no vague basis of uncertain impressions. We have the best reason to know that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, in Nicaragua, is of one mind with President BUCHANAN, at Washington, and that England and France are doing, with the blessing of the President, what the President shrinks from attempting, but longs to see achieved. The Lion of Ostend long ago satisfied his diplomatic audience that he was in truth only "Bottom the weaver," and his roar, so truculent in the ears of Tammany, is gentle as the murmurs of a sucking dove in those of the representatives of England, France and Spain. In treating with those Powers, about Central America, Mr. BUCHANAN has advanced no pretensions to which they could take exception. It is perfectly well understood between himself and them, that any Central American State shall be at liberty to accept assistance from any of the Powers, in case of the invasion of her territories by marauders from this country. And, with commendable adroitness, the Presidential organ at Washington has confined its anticipations of coming mischief from the squadrons in the Gulf, to the extremely improbable case of the arrest by English or French cruisers, of the schooner *Susan* on the open seas. The general astuteness of the whole programme is, indeed, worth noting. The President allows his fillibusters to escape. This gratifies their Southern friends. He hopes to see them caught and disposed of by the English and French forces. This will deliver him from so many nuisances. Such action on the part of the English and French, will excite the popular feeling against those Powers. Out of this, some capital may surely be made. Nothing could be more neatly imagined. Meanwhile, when the people of this country understand that their Government has virtually surrendered the Protectorate of Central America to England and France, by first admitting that it must be undertaken, and then consenting that they shall undertake it, they will, perhaps, begin to perceive that a cowardly policy of subservience to the lawless passions of a set of sectional agitators, may, sooner or later, affect the foreign relations and public reputation not less fatally than the domestic peace and order of the Republic.

The Italian Question Again.

Madame MARIO has taken the trouble to endeavor to set us right on some of the points relative to which we suggested difficulties in our recent article on the Italian question. Her letter was published in the TIMES of yesterday. As we have said already, we are sincerely desirous of avoiding anything like an attempt to throw cold water on honest efforts to achieve either the independence of Italy, or of any other country in a similar position; but we really think it high time that Italians, as well as other people, should begin to look facts in the face, let them be ever so unpleasant.

Our present views on this subject, we may as well say once for all, are based on a deep-seated faith in big battalions. This may possibly seem to many people a very low view of the matter, and to indicate a very mean estimate of the value of speeches and books; but we have reached it after a very careful observation of the struggles of oppressed nationalities in recent times in Europe. We have seen that in all the conflicts which have there taken place for the last forty years between Freedom and Despotism, victory has fallen to the lot of the large regiments, of the heavy batteries, of the quick marches, of the skillful leaders; sorrow and suffering, the scaffold and the prisons, to the lot of the speechifiers, and the "martyrs" and "the worshipers of the ideal," and the conspirators. We are sick of the groans of downtrodden peoples. They have been groaning for a century, and it has never done them any good, that ever we heard of. All the European victims of despotism are fully aware, as we have already said, that they are victims. They know their misery and their degradation. If MAZZINI'S object during his thirty years of exile has been to call the attention of Italians to the acuteness of their own sufferings, he has amply succeeded. If Madame MARIO'S object be to convince us of the wrongs done to Italy by Austrian domination, she too may spare herself any further trouble. We know it already—and what then? Who is the better of our information? Suppose the whole United States were to join to-morrow in a unanimous declaration that the Italians were an oppressed people, and the Austrians remorseless tyrants. Would that effect any change in the condition of the Peninsula? Would "the martyrs" sleep more soundly in their dungeons, or the imperial troops parade less steadily at Milan?

Madame MARIO says CHARLES ALBERT was a bad man, and wanted to reduce all Italy to subjection to the House of Savoy. We think it very likely he had his faults, and we know that there was little doubt entertained in 1848-9 that his main object in taking arms against Austria was the annexation of the neighboring States to his own dominions. But as long as he believed a monarchy was the best government for the country, he was perfectly right, it seems to us, to prefer himself to FERDINAND and FRANCIS JOSEPH. Moreover, if we were an Italian, we should feel ashamed to let Europe hear us say—if Europe gave itself the trouble of listening to us at all,—that we preferred a foreign to a native King, that we were so obstinate in our political bigotry that we preferred a barbarian conqueror to a ruler of our own blood.

We have neither time nor space to analyze the campaign of 1849; but we must remind Madame MARIO that when she charges 80,000 Piedmontese with ignominious flight, she charges 80,000 Italians with cowardice. The Piedmontese are Italians, though we feel satisfied that few people who had not learnt the fact from a geography, or visited the country, would ever suppose that such could be the case from listening to the denunciations of them poured forth annually by M. MAZZINI and his friends. How is foreign sympathy to be expected for a country in which one-half the population seeks to achieve its freedom by holding the other half up to the execration of mankind? Fancy BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, when he went to France for aid, occupying the French court with abuse of Virginia, and insinuations against Boston. All we claimed for Sardinia, in our article, was the possession of an organized Italian government and army, and from this fact we arrived at, and still hold to the conclusion, that she offers the best and only nucleus for a general rising against the foreigner. Moreover, it is the only Italian power which is steadily and consistently hostile to Austria, and which has made the greatest advance towards the establishment of free institutions. These circumstances, however, instead of exciting MAZZINI'S sympathy, have added fresh fuel to his wrath. He wants VICTOR EMMANUEL to abdicate, and proclaim the Republic, a step which that monarch, dazzled no doubt by the brilliant success of other European Republics, will speedily take. History, perhaps, records numerous examples of similar disinterestedness.

We are all familiar with the sage advice given in the cookery book, touching the cooking of a hare. The learner was wisely directed to commence operations by catching the hare. Will Italian patriots excuse us if we, in our turn, with all possible deference, suggest the propriety of getting Italy before they make it into a Republic. At present we do not see how the thing is to be done. For the manufacture of an Italian Republic, Italy itself is a prime requisite, and by the last accounts that country was held by two hundred thousand Austrian soldiers. As long as they are there we are satisfied that a democratic form of government would labor under many disadvantages; in fact, the administration would be liable to continual interruptions. So we beg to advise the expulsion of foreigners, as the first step, by any means and with any aid. If Sardinia can send eighty thousand men into the field for that purpose, so much the better. If she can supply staff, commissariat and artillery, better still. And if she makes her own leadership in the movement a condition of her assistance, why, let her lead. If she asks to reign, let her reign. Submit to anything which shall rid the soil of foreign soldiery—the worst curse and direst pollution which can befall a nation,—and place the Government and destinies of Italy in Italian hands. When this is done, we shall be delighted to hear any observations which MAZZINI may have to offer on the subject of the comparative advantages of a monarchy or republic. Let us add, if Madame MARIO will excuse one more allusion to our own annals, that we believe Bunker Hill was well defended, and WASHINGTON appointed Commander-in-Chief, long before it was settled upon what terms the various colonies would unite after the struggle was over.

Gen. Cass and the Mortara Case.

Gen. CASS is by no means happy in his epistolary efforts. We published yesterday a further letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. HART, acknowledging the "justice" of the terms of reprehension with which the President of the United States referred, in his dispatch to the American Consul at Cairo, to the persecutions of the Jews of Damascus in 1840; and, while admitting that "there are cruelties and outrages of such a revolting nature that it is natural—laudable, indeed,—that when they occur they should meet with general condemnation," alleging that "this duty to outraged humanity should be left to the action of individuals and the expression of public opinion."

Now it may be that General CASS, lost in the contemplation of the pending schemes of the Administration for "interfering in the internal concerns" of Central America—for bullying Paraguay out of the right of regulating the navigation of her rivers, and for carrying out the high-handed objects of the Ostend Manifesto,—may not have realized the fact that the Mortara case presents as gross features, and indicates as terrible consequences, as did the persecutions at Damascus in 1840. If General CASS measures "revolting cruelties and outrages" only by the number of "calumnious representations made and of lives sacrificed," it will be necessary for American friends of humanity, in future, to prepare for themselves a scale of the evils which it is in the power of despotism or superstition to inflict, in order to know how far fanatic tyranny must go in order to bring itself under the reprehension of the United States. And a similarly graduated schedule might be found useful to all the barbarous Governments of the world, as enabling them to commit what enormities they please, without the fear of a remonstrance from this quarter, so long as they keep within the limit prescribed by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of State. Happily for humanity, however—happily for civilization—several of the Governments of Europe, with whom benevolence is not merely a by-word, or the cause of human progress a sham or a plaything to be bandied about according to arbitrary interpretations of precedent—have already done what it will be the shame of the American people if our Government leaves undone. The abduction of the MORTARA child is not a sufficient occasion in the eyes of Gen. CASS for the step which the Government is requested to take. If the Inquisition will proceed with its enormities until it arrives at a reproduction of the Damascus persecutions, then the Secretary, with that special precedent before him, (of the existence of which he would seem to have been profoundly oblivious until it was published a fortnight ago in the TIMES,) will interfere. At this time it would, he conceives, be premature to take any steps whatever, because no "calumnious representations of the Jewish people" have been made; no "*excruciating* tortures" have been inflicted, and no "lives sacrificed." How soon all these further enormities may follow, if the present case is unheeded, is a question which does not appear to trouble General CASS. When they shall have occurred, he will do or say something to mark, on behalf of the United States, the indignation to which he now refuses to give expression.

The Secretary persists in insinuating that the *interference* of the Government in the internal affairs of Rome has been requested. Nothing can be further from the fact. It is sought to bring to bear upon the Vatican an expression of the opinion of civilization on the atrocity of the Mortara abduction. Nobody has asked General CASS to menace the Pope with another batch of Cromwell steamers, or to write one of his spread-eagle dispatches to intimate what the United States will or will not *allow* European Governments to do. The good offices of the Government are required only for the purpose of informing the Pope, as in 1840 the Government informed the Pasha, that,

"The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain that, in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to."

It is believed that the decided expression of public opinion would have a salutary effect on Rome—but, circumstanced as that Government is, it is not possible for the opinion of individuals (to which Mr. CASS refers as coolly as if he were speaking of a New-York election) to reach the Vatican, unless it can be transmitted through authorized channels. Several of the Governments of Europe have already voluntarily assumed the duty of speaking for civilization, and their action will, we trust, bear fruit in time;—but anything that our Government might do, even at this late stage of the matter, would materially strengthen the action of England, France, Sardinia, Holland and Austria, and would, besides, afford the American people the satisfaction of seeing the efforts of their Government employed for a higher purpose than is to be found in the removal of political adversaries from the little two-penny offices of State. If, on the other hand, we are destined to see the European Powers taking the lead in the assertion and defence of principles which it is peculiarly the province of the American people to assert and defend, they will not forget to whose stupid obstinacy they owe the exclusion.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT NEW-ORLEANS.—We have at last a full report of the speech of Senator DOUGLAS at New-Orleans. We publish it in another column. It is not very long,—but it is clear, compact and explicit in its declaration of principles. We must do the Senator the justice to say that he holds his ground admirably,—that he preaches the same doctrines in Louisiana which he proclaimed in Illinois,—and that his political positions will commend themselves to the sound judgment and common sense of the people of the whole country.

Upon the Slavery question the Judge adheres tenaciously to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He proclaims the right of the people of every State to determine for themselves, without control or interference of any sort, whether they will have Slavery or not, and he furthermore asserts the right of every Territorial Legislature to make such laws on the subject of Slavery, as they may see fit.

In regard to the extension of our territory, we do not see that Judge DOUGLAS is either very ultra or very rash. He believes that Cuba must eventually belong to the United States,—that Mexico needs some supervision and effective control, and that it is not good policy for us to enter into any stipulations with Great Britain which shall exclude us from acquiring portions of Central America whenever the proper time shall come. In this he undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the United States. But he also protests against any violent seizure of territory,—against any premature attempts to acquire it by any other than peaceful means, and against the whole system of fillibustering, which has brought the country into such disgrace. His views upon this subject are certainly characterized by good judgment and moderation.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Cable seems fairly to have given up the ghost. We have no news whatever about it now either from DE SANTY or SAWARD. The offices at Valentia Bay, which appear to have been the head-quarters, are closed for the present; and all attempts at carrying on the working seem to be suspended. The interest attaching to the enterprise, and to everything connected with it, however, is scarcely diminished by the untoward result which has attended it so far. The public and the shareholders have, of course, every reason to regret bitterly the unfortunate termination of an undertaking which was marked by so much toil and difficulty, and which promised to be so fruitful. But the men who laid the Cable, we hope it is not forgotten, are just as much entitled to praise to-day as they were on the 1st of September last. All the claims on our admiration which they possessed then they possess still. Even if the exploit which they successfully performed should never be repeated, the mere fact that, in the year 1858, a chain cunningly wrought of copper, gutta percha and steel, was stretched across the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, and that messages were transmitted along it instantaneously from the Old World to the New, will remain a marvel for all ages. It will gather new lustre as each generation transmits it to its successors, and may fill, in the poetic chronicles of some future age, or unborn civilization, a larger space than *our* "ancients" allotted to the labors of Hercules or the voyage of the Argo.

To whom the principal glory of the achievement is due, we have been long agreed. An elaborate attempt was, however, made some months ago to claim for others the credit of conceiving the idea which our countrymen put into execution. Who it was, who first thought of the Cable, is a question of very little practical importance, as far as the public is concerned, as it is obliged to reserve its distinctions for those who not only allege things to be possible, but prove it by performing them. However, as a matter even of historical interest, we think, if the statements to which we have referred were not true, those whom they most concern owe it to public opinion to refute them. Messrs. TIBBETS, GISBORNE & SHAFFNER have each claimed the glory of originating the plan which CYRUS FIELD carried out. If one of these gentlemen did so, the other two certainly did not, which leaves the matter in rather an awkward position, so far as they are concerned. But have the FIELDS, PETER COOPER and their friends, nothing to say on the subject?

SENATOR SUMNER AGAIN.—A letter from Dr. HEYWOOD, in Paris, to Senator WILSON, states that Mr. SUMNER will spend the coming Winter in France. His seat in the Senate will remain vacant, therefore, during the coming session, unless he resigns, and thus allows Massachusetts the benefit of a full representation in that body. We hope he will conclude to do so. An empty seat may be as eloquent as a live Senator for a time,—but after a year or two it grows even more monotonous. We hope, moreover, that Mr. SUMNER'S friends will not consider it necessary hereafter to send bulletins of his health to the Press upon the arrival of every steamer: these, also, are getting to be monotonous.

The Boston *Advertiser* intimates that Lord NAPIER owes his recall to Mr. SUMNER'S efforts abroad,—and the *Evening Post* adds that Mr. SUMNER has "seriously disagreed" with the British Minister because the latter, in his social intercourse, "paid court to the Pro-Slavery influences which are dominant in the politics and social life of Washington." If Mr. SUMNER, from any such motive, has been intriguing in Europe against Lord NAPIER, he has been acting a part neither creditable to himself nor useful to his country. We prefer to doubt so disparaging a rumor.

A DEMOCRATIC ARROWSMITH.—We have hitherto abstained from any comment upon the alleged arrival of a cargo of slaves in a port of the State of Georgia, of which several rumors have already been made public—because we were unwilling easily to give our belief to a story so full of shame for the authorities of the nation and for the people of a sister State. But we find in the *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, a statement on this subject too extraordinary to be passed over in silence. That paper, which certainly can have no motive for blackening the character of the Administration, gives a place in its columns to the following assertion:

"The *Wanderer*, slaver, case was deliberately made, as an experiment to test the Constitutionality of the United States' laws against the Slave-trade. *Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, gave notice to Secretary Cobb that the case would be made.*"

That there should be found in Georgia, as in other Southern States, individuals capable of committing a great crime for the purpose of "testing" a Constitutional question, is unfortunately more shocking than surprising. But the *Journal of Commerce* surely ought to understand that it has gone considerably beyond Mr. Arrowsmith, of Liverpool, in its attacks upon the character of the State of Georgia, when it distinctly charges the Secretary of the Treasury with conniving at the revival of piracy on the American coasts. For if Mr. COBB was made aware by Mr. LAMAR that the act of piracy was about to be perpetrated, then is he certainly in his measure responsible for its successful completion. We call upon the *Journal* to verify its statements, and explain them. By what authority does it make this charge, and what has Mr. COBB to say upon the subject?

THE SOUTH ON THE PROTECTORATE.—The Charleston *Mercury*, as will be seen by an extract which we publish in another column, pauses over the suggestions of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message. It fears the consequences of annexing to the Union the Northern Provinces of Mexico. It begins to fear the ultimate results of the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, and asks, with some concern, "Will not the *Free States* take all these Provinces?"

If Mr. BUCHANAN were at all in earnest in these recommendations, he would very speedily find himself involved in difficulty with his Southern friends. They understand too well, however, the essential hypocrisy of his policy to be in the least alarmed by what he says. If there were any real danger of war from any quarter, the South would be the first to protest against it. She has everything to lose by the interruption of friendly relations with any first-class Power, and nothing whatever to gain by acquisition of territory from any Power too weak to protect her own dominions. It has been fashionable with a certain class of Northern politicians for a long time to represent every Southern movement for the acquisition of territory as a scheme for extending Slavery. But the truth begins to be discovered that the two things are by no means synonymous. The Southern papers begin to see and to say that they cannot hope to extend Slavery into any of the Territories yet to be acquired, and that, in the natural course of things, every new acquisition of this sort must only extend and increase the power of the Free States. This conviction affords a very safe guarantee that the peace of the world will not soon be disturbed from any ambitious projects of the Southern States.

THE MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.—We are delighted to hear that Chevalier WIKOFF is perfectly satisfied with our explanation of his little matter, in yesterday's TIMES. Since he escaped the entangling alliance of Lord PALMERSTON'S embraces, he has been a thoroughgoing American in all his feelings, and he enters into the purposes of the Mount Vernon Festival with as much zeal and spirit as if he had never been connected with the English Foreign Office, and had never been removed from his original position as one of the Floor Managers. Nothing can be more charming than this self-denying and self-sacrificing public spirit, on the part of the distinguished Chevalier. We trust he has cordially forgiven our little blunder in the matter of sex. If we had sufficiently reflected on the peculiar style of his management of the *Herald*, we might, it is true, have suspected the truth;—but, in this country, appearances go a great way—especially in determining sex.

Meantime, we beg to remind our readers, that on Saturday next this great Festival commences with the Dramatic performances which have already been announced. The Lady Managers have spared no pains to make them attractive. They have enlisted the most distinguished talent of the country for the occasion, and will, beyond all question, present an entertainment without a parallel in the history of our City. We commend the details of their arrangements, as stated in our advertising columns, to public attention.

A NOBLE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.—The Washington *Union* publishes, with an air of prodigious triumph, the fact that Lieut. WHITE, who was put on board the *Susan* by a revenue cutter, found his orders disobeyed,—and that the vessel proceeded to sea. Lieut. WHITE is to report in person to the Government. Perhaps he will explain why the cutter herself did not *enforce* these orders, instead of going through the pantomime of putting an officer on board.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The newspaper Press seems to be in a thriving condition in the cities. Our principal exchanges appear in new type, with improvements in the style of typography, showing signs of prosperity. The *Delta* in New-Orleans, *Atlas and Argus* at Albany, the *Gazette* at Cincinnati, the *State Journal* at Columbus, Ohio, the *Enquirer* at Richmond, Va., are especially noticeable. A new face appears among the California Press, the *Home Journal* of San Francisco, a literary weekly of more than average excellence.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—On Tuesday, three mails from New-Orleans reached us at once; papers of the 9th coming through half a day behind time, but dates of the 7th and 8th being two days behind. The new route does not seem to work well, notwithstanding all that was promised for it.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—A new sect of Perfectionists has arisen in New-Hampshire, where they have held meetings at Concord and Dover. They think of calling themselves "The Orthodox Catholic Church." Altogether, they number about one hundred. They believe in community of goods. Civil law they do not regard. Their laws are Bible laws. They hold that after one has once received the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit, it is impossible for him, not only to fall from grace, but even to be tempted. They believe in the speedy coming of the Saviour. The time is not yet revealed, but soon will be. Three apostles, who are to have charge of their affairs, have been chosen, who are spoken of as very successful second-advent preachers in times past.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, &c., AT TATTERSALLS.—The annual exhibition of fat cattle and other stock was opened yesterday at TATTERSALLS, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street. The collection was not very large, but in other respects compares very favorably with previous shows. There are 35 hogs there, whose average gross weight is 450 pounds each, brought in by JAMES A. HAMILTON, of Livingston County, New-York, they were sold to D. C. GALE, of Newburg, at $7 per 100 pounds. WM. S. HOLMES shows a fat wether, weighing 321 pounds, of Leicester, (Eng.,) breed. A pair of three-year old fat cattle, weighing 4,550 pounds each, is on exhibition by ROBERT D. CORNELL, who raised them from calves on his own farm, Clinton, Dutchess County, New-York. They exhibited also most perfect training for yoke cattle, the keeper making them lie down, get up, and perform any desired evolution. The spectators said it was a great pity to spoil such excellent farm servants by converting them into roasting pieces for Christmas. There was, also, a lot of 16 Herefordshire grade cattle, shown by JAMES VAN ALSTYNE, of Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., averaging 1,821 each. They were bought from GEORGE CLARK, of Otsego County. The great ox of the exhibition, however, is the "Livingston Chief," half Durham, half native, from Livingston County, N. Y., exhibited by JAMES A. HAMILTON. He weighs 2,731 pounds, and was sold to Mr. SIMON, of Brooklyn. A fine full-blooded Durham cow, valued at $140, several native fat cattle, a goat, and a fair collection of poultry exhibited by WM. SIMPSON, Jr., of West Farms, completed the assortment.

THE RETURNED PASSENGERS BY THE WASHINGTON—SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY.—Difficulty was yesterday anticipated at the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company, No. 3 Bowling-green, owing to the failure of the Company to fulfill their agreement to send the passengers of the *Washington* through from Panama to San Francisco. The first offer of $25 to each man, and a due-bill for the balance in six months, did not give satisfaction. Accordingly, Mr. YELVERTON yesterday agreed with the disappointed passengers to send the *Washington* out again on the 20th with all who chose to go, to connect with the *Hermann*, which they expect will return to San Juan del Sur. If, however, the *Hermann* fails to arrive, they are to go in the *Washington* round to the Pacific. Some few received a portion of their money to enable them to return to see their friends and recruit their finances previous to making another desperate effort to reach California. The main difficulty, therefore, is disposed of for the present, unless there should be a failure to send the *Washington* as agreed.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION OF '48 AND '49.—Signora MARIO delivered the second lecture of her course last evening in Clinton Hall to quite a numerous audience. The main portion of the lecture was a repetition of the facts set forth in her let er published in yesterday's TIMES. She sketched at length the causes which led to the Italian Revolution, detailing events which have already passed into history. Documentary evidence, such as the Parliamentary Blue Books and correspondence between Lord PALMERSTON and the English Ambassadors, was cited to prove that the King of Sardinia was not in reality the champion of liberty, and that the motives which prompted him were far from being so pure as many were generous enough to believe they were. It was, as the fair lecturer stated emphatically, Sardinia that sold Italy and not Italy that sold Sardinia. The thunders of '48, the fatal faith in the Pope and CHARLES ALBERT, were necessary to teach the Italians what would be essential to secure success in the future. Another Revolution is destined to come, sooner perhaps than many suppose, but come it must, and then if they profit by the lessons the past has taught them, we cannot refuse to hope that the right will triumph, and that the Italians will be free.

FAIR FOR DEAF MUTES.—A fair for the purpose of raising money to purchase a hon e for young deaf mutes (under 12 years) who are not able to enter the State Institution, was held yesterday. The present attempt is the first of the kind that has ever been projected. The hall occupied by the fair is in the Cooper Institute, being stores Nos. 2 and 16, going through from Third to Fourth avenues. The assortment consists of Christmas presents, in the shape of toys; needle-work, baskets, etc. The tables are attended in part by deaf and dumb ladies, who have been educated at the Institution. It is stated as an astonishing fact that there are twelve deaf and dumb children in one large tenement-house in Mulberry-street. There are five or six of this description of children now in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse, and they are placed among the idiots. A portion of the Ten Governors and Mayor Tiemann favor this movement.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon, it appears that, from the beginning of the year to the 15th inst., 76,587 emigrants had arrived at this port—598 of this number having been registered during the week ending at that date. There arrived during the corresponding period of last year, 182,602 emigrants, showing a falling off of 106,215. The institution on Ward's Island contains 110 inmates, and the Marine Hospital 54; total 1,155. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $13,506 30. No business whatever was transacted by the Board yesterday, except making a donation of $30 to a needy employe.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—A coachman, of the name of JOHN O'NEIL, and another called MICHAEL, in the employ of HENRY M. WEED, Esq., at "Cedar Grove," a few miles below Quarantine, Staten Island, on Tuesday took a charcoal furnace into their room in the stable, for the purpose of drying their clothes. Yesterday morning, from the effects of this imprudent act, O'NEIL was found dead, and the other man was in such a critical condition that hardly any hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Richmond County Coroner held an inquest on the body of O'NEIL yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE COOPER LECTURES.—Professor CHARLES H. PORTER, of Yale College, delivered the second lecture of this course last evening in the Cooper Institute. For more than an hour he discoursed of "the air we breathe." By the aid of apparatus, which loaded down two tables in front of him, the Professor illustrated by numerous experiments—some of which were brilliant, and all of which were entertaining and instructive—the composition of the atmosphere. He did not—nor was it expected that he would—develop anything strikingly new of a subject with which we are all so intimately acquainted, and which chemists have investigated and experimented on for so many ages.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT FOR THE SOUTH.—General SCOTT yesterday embarked on the steamer *Marion* for Charleston, S. C., to be absent a short time for the benefit of his health, and to transact some official business with which he has been entrusted by the War Department. He was accompanied to the pier by a number of distinguished gentlemen, and when the boat left the dock the General received a salute of 100 guns, fired by the Scott Life Guard.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Dr. J. J. HAYES, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address this evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, in the Historical Building, on Second-avenue, on "The Polar Discoveries of Dr. KANE, and will submit on this occasion his plan for successfullly reaching the North Pole, which was so favorably received from the Association for the Advancement of Science during their last session at Baltimore.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—This fair, now open at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, is to continue until Saturday. The assortment of staple and fancy articles is attractive, and there have been numerous visitors who take an interest in the cause.

Police Reports.

THE LATE STABBING AT THE ARCADE SALOON.—Charles Benedict and Daniel B. Bryant, two of the three persons who were stabbed, on Sunday night, by Teddy Toole at the Arcade saloon, No. 127 Grand-street, were not expected to live through yesterday. Their physicians say that they cannot possibly survive. The third one that was stabbed still lies at the City Hospital in a very critical state, but it is believed that he will survive his injuries. The affidavits of Daniel Scully, of No. 173 Elm-street, and James Armstrong, of No. 125 Grand-street, were taken, yesterday, before Justice BRENNAN in relation to the affair. Mr. Scully swears to having seen Teddy stab Benedict, and Mr. Armstrong testifies that he saw him stab Bryant. Teddy is locked up in the Essex Market Prison awaiting the result. He passes his time making cigars, and talks as though he felt but little concern in the matter. He is a sandy-haired, slim-built youth, and gives his age as 22, and his birth-place this City. He was not professionally engaged, he says, as dancer at the Arcade Saloon, where the murderous assaults were committed. For nearly a year past he has been an itinerant dancer, and has visited various lager-bier saloons in the City, dancing for the amusement of the frequenters of such places of resort, and receiving the applause and the pennies of the liberally disposed. He was formerly regularly connected with Price's Minstrels as a jig and fancy dancer. He had been engaged to dance at Hoym's Theatre on the ensuing Christmas eve. His talents as a dancer are unquestionable. Teddy served an apprenticeship as a lithographic printer, but the business was too confining, and he gave it up. He formerly tended a fruit-stand in Washington Market. He says that on the night the stabbing occurred he was so much under the influence of liquor that she did not know what he was about. He had no ill-will against either of the parties. He has been married six months, and his young wife has called several times to see him since his imprisonment.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE.—A young girl of the town, not yet nineteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and accomplished, a short time since—in the natural and rapid descent of her career—became an inmate of the disreputable house No. 118 Centre-street, kept by a German, named Frederick Carnsten. She has gone by the name of Fanny Stanley. Wearied of her degraded life, she attempted a few days ago to end her miserable existence by severing a vein in her arm. She was detected in her self-murderous attempt, and her life was prolonged. Yesterday afternoon she renewed the effort at self-destruction and drew a sharpened knife several times across her wrist and arm. Mr. Carnsten came at her, and with a declaration that she should not stay any longer in his house pushed her into the street. Incensed at the brutality of her landlord, she turned upon him and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. The police were at once called, arrested the girl, and conveyed her to the City Prison, where her wounds were dressed, and she was placed in a cell. Carnsten was taken to the City Hospital. The girl says her real name is Howard, that she was born in Virginia and is respectably connected.

KEPT HIMSELF INVISIBLE.—Every sort of dodge is resorted to now-a-days by schemers to raise MONEY to keep themselves in feeding and in lodging. A novel one has just been developed. A gentleman fraternatively takes an inventory of loading packages, visible on the decks of newly arrived steamers and sailing vessels. Employing an honest porter, he sends him on board with a written order for the goods made out in the name of the party to whom they are consigned. The goods—that is when the dodge proves successful—are delivered to the porter, and that is the last seen of them. The Captain of the steamer *Johns*, lying in Fulton Market-slip, saw a little of this sharp practice yesterday afternoon. Michael Dwyer, an honest public porter, presented an order for a roll of leather. Hoping to entrap the swindler, the Captain delivered the leather, but at the same time employed Officer Perkins of the Second Ward to follow the goods. The porter carried the goods to a place designated, in the upper part of the City, and the officer followed after at a watchful distance. The man who employed Michael, and promised to be on hand to receive the goods, failed to make his appearance. It is probable that he scented mischief, and prudently kept himself invisible.

GOING INTO THE TEA TRADE.—Edward McManus, a 'longshoreman of Celtic descent had a few counterfeit fives on the Union Bank of Kinderhook. He attempted to purchase tea with some of the money, selecting as his victim a corner-groceryman in the Tenth Ward. He succeeded in exchanging one of the bills at the grocery of Wm. Quick, No. 84 Avenue C, receiving therefor something over $4 in current money, and two pounds of Souchong tea. Mr. Rudolph Hoppe, who keeps a grocery at No. 147 Delancey-street, was similarly victimized. Not satisfied with this success he entered a third store, and there was arrested. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and locked up—a compulsory terminus being given to his tea speculation.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Yesterday, about 1¼ o'clock A.M., Officers Harvey and Sullivan, of the Harbor Police, arrested WM. Hodge, chief mate of the schooner *Mary Alice*, lying at Pier No. 9 East River, and bound for Port-au-Prince, on a charge of threatening the Captain's (Welch) life. He was locked up for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN FRENCHMAN.—At a late hour on Tuesday night an unknown Frenchman was found lying insensible in the street and bleeding from the lungs. He was taken into the City Hospital, but died a short time after admission. An inquest was held on the body, yesterday, but no one could identify him. After the inquest, a verdict having been rendered in accordance with the facts stated, the body was removed to Bellevue Hospital to be retained for identification. The deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age and very respectably dressed. He was of medium height, and had dark hair and whiskers.

FATAL FALL.—CATHARINE MOONEY, an Irish woman, about fifty years old, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs. An inquest was held by Coroner HILLS, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CONVICTION OF PETER DAWSON OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—PETER DAWSON, well-known in the Fourth Ward of New-York, was yesterday, in the King's County Court of Sessions, convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to kill a respectable resident of Brooklyn named WM. J. POTTS. From the testimony it appears that the offence was committed in September, 1857. DAWSON, with some friends, had been to the races. Returning he stopped at the foot of Bridge-street, at GILDERSLEEVE'S stable, where he ordered a carriage for New-York at about 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. POTTS, who is a well-known and wealthy citizen, was in the vicinity watching some lumber, portions of which had been stolen during the week previous. Hearing, as he supposed, the cry of a female, Mr. POTTS went to the carriage which had been hired by DAWSON and looked in. DAWSON came up and insisted upon his getting in. Mr. POTTS, upon hearing DAWSON'S name called by a companion, said he would not get into a prostitute's carriage, when DAWSON dared him to repeat the remark. The remark was repeated, when DAWSON drew a knife and cut Mr. POTTS on the face, and inflicted a wound in the abdomen about four inches long. The medical testimony showed that had Mr. POTTS' stomach been full he would have lost his life As it was he lay in a critical condition for several weeks, but eventually recovered. DAWSON was ably defended by D. PARMENTER, Esq. He will be sentenced to-day.

THE LAGER-BIER CASES.—At a General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Col. JACK made a motion for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Attorney-General of the State to give a certificate authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for payment of costs in the lager-bier suits, tried last Summer in the Circuit Court, and decided against the State. This is the celebrated case in which it was decided that lager-bier was not intoxicating. The Attorney-General appeared in person. Decision reserved.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, in the County Jail. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for two weeks.

The Improved Barometer.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your valuable journal my attention, in common with others, was arrested by a paragraph referring in brief terms to a late improvement in the barometer and its adaptability in its new form to popular usage. Being an agriculturist, I have always found the barometer an invaluable instrument in my various farming operations. Hitherto the use of the barometer has been confined principally to those "who go down to the sea in ships," but it is reasonable to infer that to those whose occupation is influenced by the vicissitudes of the weather it is equally valuable on land. The costliness of the instruments used at present places them beyond the reach of a large number who might be benefited by their possesion, and I hope you will have the kindness to inform us where the article you adverted to in your journal can be obtained. By so doing you will much oblige MANY FARMERS.

We cannot answer this inquiry. We presume, however, that when the manufacturers of the instrument referred to are prepared to offer it in market, they will give notice where it can be procured in the usual way of advertisements.

Central Park Reservoir—A Move in the Right Direction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the proceedings in the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, that SILAS M. STILLWELL, GEORGE LAW, THOMAS E. DAVIS, SHEPARD KNAPP, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, ISAAC C. KENDALL, and COURTLAND PALMER, have presented a petition to have an investigation of the manner of the construction of the Central Park new reservoir, and that the petition was referred to a committee. It is to be hoped that this Committee will give the matter a thorough investigation. Let there be a general subpœnaing of the Croton Aqueduct Board—their engineers, contractors, and superintendents, &c. Let there be not only an inquiry of the plans and dimensions of the banks, but of the kind of materials that is used in their construction; and if this does not disclose the fact that thousands of loads of quicksand has been placed in them, the writer of this article pledges himself to place at the disposal o he Committee the names of at least twenty-five respsible citizens who will enlighten them on the subject.

TAX-PAYE.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL—CORRECTION.—The Jersey City *Courier* corrects the report that Mr. MALLERY, contractor for the Bergen Tunnel, has received $100,000 from the Erie Railroad Company. The *Courier* states the facts as follows: "It appears that MALLERY has sued the company for $200,000 for work done on the tunnel, and for damages for preventing him from finishing it. The Company brought a Chancery suit on a mortgage they held on MALLERY'S tools, &c., and their suit was dismissed by the Chancellor as without foundation. They appealed to the Court of Errors and that court held that the Chancellor should hear the proofs, if the Company had any to offer. MALLERY'S suit for $200,000 is in the New-Jersey Supreme Court. The Company's chattel mortgage suit is in the Court of Chancery."

GWYNNE & DAY'S
Bank-Note Register.
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Great Sale of Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Under-garments—Retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

Rejoice!—CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, is selling his Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children cheaper than ever.

CARD.
We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.
We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,
PRICE $60.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Herrick's Patent
CARPET SWEEPER,
Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet.
For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores.
Warranted to give satisfaction.
WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents,
No. 126 Pearl-st.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Word of warning.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.
Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Kegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy for the Treatment of Consumption.—THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.—This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL, of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price, $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Throw Away Your Wigs!—A luxuriant growth of soft, young hair speedily follows the use of JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, OR HAIR RESTORER. It is a never-failing remedy for, and preventive of baldness. It also changes gray hairs and whiskers to their original life color. It is not a dye, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Cafe and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

Gentlemen's Traveling Shirts $2 each, and all other goods 5 per cent. below wholesale prices, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats.
Closing out, wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

SUYDAM—MCELROY.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 13, by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. EDGAR C. SUYDAM to Miss KATE A. MCELROY, all of this City.

COLLIN—KELLINGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at Calvary Church, West 23d-st., by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, ORIENT H. COLLIN to CARRY D. KELLINGER, daughter of SAMUEL KELLINGER, Esq.

BACHMAN—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, J. C. H. BACHMAN, of Baltimore, to MARY E. K., daughter of Captain W. C. Thompson.

FISKE—WILSON.—At Keene, N. H., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Mr. White, FRANK S. FISKE and ANNIE F. WILSON, daughter of the Hon. James Wilson, all of Keene.

HAVENS—WILLIAMSON.—At Franklinville, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, CHARLES S. HAVENS, of Patchogue, to Miss N. M. WILLIAMSON, of the former place.

DIED.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZEBTH CRAIG, in the 80th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her grand-sons, James M. and Benj. E. Hancock, and those of her nephew, George Sibell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BENNET.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, MARY BENNET, aged 69 years, 8 months and 8 days.
Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, John M. and Morris Bennet, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son Morris, No. 275 West 36th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at the residence of his son, Mr. J. R. Andrews, No. 256 West 22d-st., Mr. DAVID ANDREWS, aged 85 years.
His remains will be taken to Dedham, Mass., for interment.

MCCORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZBETH G., widow of the late George K. McCord, aged 53 years, 6 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harper Union, D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Allen st. Her remains will be taken to Croton for interment.
☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

KIDDLE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, MARY ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry and Jane Kiddle, aged 4 years, 11 months and 24 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 190 East 19th-st.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, TARDWELL KETCHAM, Jr., aged 19 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 34 West 26th-st. on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

KILSBY.—In this City, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of John W. KILSBY, in her 57th year.
The friends of the family, also the members of Tompkins Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 540 Hudson-st.

POWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 190 Broome-st., OLIVER S. POWELL, aged 37 years and 5 months.

LALOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, of consumption, JAMES M. LALOR.
His funeral will proceed to Calvary Cemetery, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, from Nelson-st., near Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. His friends will please attend.

BARBER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, ANNA JOSEPHINE BARBER, aged 3 years and 11 months.
The friends of the family are respectfuily invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 12 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, WILLIAM WILSON, aged 60 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, 17th inst., from the residence of Geo. McMullen, Union-av., between G and H sts., Greenpoint, L. I. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

ABBOTT.—At Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH ABBOTT.
Funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her relative, Seeley C. Roe, Esq., Chester, Orange County. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chester depôt, on the arrival of the New-York and Erie train which leaves foot of Duane-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

DUFF.—At Walton, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, suddenly, while at school, LEWIS, youngest son of the late James Duff, Jr., and Mrs. Eliza French, deceased.
His remains will be taken on Friday morning to White Plains for interment.

BOOTH.—At Mott Haven, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, of water on the brain, JOHN BUCKHOUT, only child of Charles H. and Mary A. Booth, aged 11 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAVAGE.—In Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, MARY E., wife of Geo. W. Savage, aged 39 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City, upon the arrival of the Philadelphia train, at 2 o'clock.

BARTOW.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the house of her son-in-law the Rev. George A. Shelton, Mrs. ELIZA F. BARTOW, relict of Jacob Bartow, Esq., aged 72 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GORSLINE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, PETER GORSLINE, aged 65 years and 8 days.
The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, and at 2½ o'clock from the Presbyterian Church.

HYATT.—At Sacramento, Cal., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, LIZZIE, wife of Samuel Hyatt, daughter of the late Samuel Crackbon, of Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FORREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
25 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK,
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
The largest in the City, built by
WM. B. ASTOR, ESQ.,
Expressly for the business,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE,
New and tasty stocks of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Ever offered.
A large per-centage marked down since the 10th inst. to close out the
IMMENSE FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
We assert, without fear of contradiction, that goods of the same quality will be sold here CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE in this City.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL and examine the largest assortment of YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY VARIETY ever offered.
F. B. BALDWIN. JERRY BARNUM.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., New-York.
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin Delaines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of Jobbers.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES,
FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS,
FANCY ARTICLES.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 537 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

EVANS & CO.
Have opened the largest stock of fine Books ever before offered at retail. With every book, at the time of sale, is delivered some rare, elegant or useful present, without extra cost. Behold this novelty—All books sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere, and in many instances at a great discount.
Remember—WITH EVERY BOOK
A GIFT
worth from 50c. to $100.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Are most admired in the form of Books, which are to be found in every form and variety, including
Magnificently Bound and Illustrated Works, British and American Authors,
Splendid Library editions Standard Fiction, Poetical, Historical, Biographical and Scientific Works.
Juveniles for every age in large variety. Bibles for the Pocket, Pew and Family, in every form, size and style, at very low prices, at
EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New-York.
Catalogues mailed free, on application, to all parts of the world.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

SOMETHING WORTH LOOKING AT.
Miniatures of St. Peters, the Acropolis, St. Mark's, Mount Blanc, &c., Models of Venice, Rome, Paris, Genoa, &c., Groups of Living Statuary, may all be seen at D. APPLETON & CO.'S in the Stereoscope.
A large variety of Boxes and Slides, many of them entirely new, and for sale at very low prices.
A good Stereoscope and 12 different views for $4.
Portraits and Family Groups taken in the first style; nothing can be prettier.
These beautiful Pictures are no less instructive than entertaining, and form one of the most delightful parlor recreations. Those who may be selecting Holiday Presents are especially invited to examine their large and varied assortment—a perfect Museum of charming and interesting objects. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
EAST 13TH-ST.
Dr. JAMES WYNNE will deliver an introductory to his course on Medical Jurisprudence, in this Institution, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

APPLES FOR SALE.
PELHAM FARM, NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES will be delivered in Liverpool at Ten dollars per barrel, to supply any orders that may be received before the sailing of the *Persia*, on the 22d of December. Apply to
ROBERT L. PELL, New-York City.

FOR WINTER CLOTHING,
At Reduced Prices,
Tastily cut and well made,
See the stock offered by
DRUMGOLD & PROCH, No. 120 Fulton-st.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.—NO. 2 (NEW EDITION) contains the celebrated Redowa from the opera of the "Prophète," by Meyerbeer. "My Childhood's Love," a beautiful song from Flotow's new work, "Lonline." The "Blue-Eyed Belle Waltz," by Burgmuller; and the "Travelers' Evening Song," by Schubert. No. 3 (the "Trovatore") just out. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st., New-York. Ten cents weekly.

AS ALL THE WORLD KNOW, PROF. WOOD'S is not only the original, but the only Hair Restorative that by nature's own process will restore gray hair to its original color, and make it grow on bald heads, and preserve the color of the youth. It is scarcely necessary for us to say, beware of all articles purporting to produce similar results, as all are only a miserable attempt to sell worthless trash upon its world-wide reputation. In addition to the numerous testimonials already given, we ask attention to the following, just received from an intelligent editor in Virginia. Read for yourselves:

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN,
PHILLIPPI, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place (a lawyer) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so that he was compelled to use a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your Hair Restorative, which he liked very much, and after using some two or three bottles his hair gr

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association have the honor to announce that a
GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given in this City, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 18,
TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
composed of
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
OPERATIC CONCERTS,
TABLEAU VIVANTS,
A GRAND BAL and
A CONCERT A LA MUSARD,
given in the
SALLE DE BAL,
combined in one intellectual carnival, having a free-will offering of Art at the Home and Tomb of Washington, and to preserve the only National Shrine in America.

The most eminent and worthy of our New-York families have given their patronage to our enterprise. Lists of these names are published as fast as received.

The Committee have the honor to announce that the following distinguished artists have kindly proffered their valuable services for the MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL;

OPERATIC ARTISTS.

Mme. COLSON,	LUCY ESCOTT,
Mme. COLSON,	Mme. CARIADORI,
BERNARDI,	Mr. DURAND,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the Celebrated Pianist.	

DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

MATILDA HERON,	Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,	DION BOURCICAULT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,	Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,	

and the following ladies and gentlemen from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
have also, in the most cordial manner, given their co-operation, and will appear by the kind permission of
Mr. J. W. WALLACK:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. LEFFLER,	Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. H. B. PHILIPS,	Mr. SLOAN.
Mrs. BOEV.	
Miss MARY GANNON,	Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. GRATTAN,	Mrs. VERNON,

and, by permission of
Messrs. OLWINE and MOORE,
the following ladies and gentlemen from
BURTON'S THEATRE:

Miss JULIA DALY,	Miss ADA CLIFTON,
CARROLL HICKS,	Mrs. H. C. JORDAN,
WAYNE OLWINE,	Mr. J. MOORE,
M. D. WHITING,	Mr. H. C. JORDAN,
&c.,	&c., &c.

And the following COMPANIES OF MINSTRELS have also, in the handsomest manner, tendered their services: CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, and BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

A full and tasteful distribution will be made of our noble resources; and while we feel confident that the public will need no incentive to partake largely of the intellectual feast beyond the merits of the entertainment, few will visit the festival without bearing constantly in their breasts the pleasant sense that each is contributing a son's mite towards maintaining inviolate the home and tomb of the American who was born childless that the nation might call him Father.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
the first day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
In which the above distinguished dramatic and musical artists will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Monsieur MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
the last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT.
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following
SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person.....$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball.....2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening.....1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of.....25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

Tickets for the Festival may be obtained at the following places:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s,	Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps',	Gwynne & Day's,
Howland & Aspinwall's,	Wm. Hall & Son's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival,	Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's,	Genin's Bazaar,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,	Tiffany & Co.'s,
Brooks and Brothers',	Arth. Leary's, 67 Beaver-st.
Wallack's Theatre,	Sibell's,
Barthol'mi's Sewing Machines,	No. 499 Broadway,
B. H. Leeds',	Scharfenberg & Lulé's.

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.

And at the principal office, Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Festival will be transacted.

BROOKLYN.

Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.
W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st.
Dickenson's drug store, cor. of Henry and Atlantic sts.
Pierrepont House; Mansion House.
Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Geo. S. Birch, Librarian of the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard.

Also from the ladies of the Executive Committee and Floor Managers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of Handel's sublime
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
On CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
Dec. 25, 1858,
by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
on the
SAME SCALE OF GRANDEUR
which characterized the performances of the
SOCIETY LAST SEASON.

Tickets only 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Will be for sale at the principal music stores, and at the office of the Academy.

Annual Subscribers Tickets $5 each—admitting to all the rehearsals and performances of the Society—may be had at the rooms of the Society, (Dodworth's,) No. 806 Broadway, any Monday evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾.
Tickets.....50 cents | Children.....25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Private boxes.....$5 | Orchestra seats secured....$1
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE GREAT RAVELS,
BENEFIT OF YRCA MATHIAS.
First night of URIELLE.

Urielle	Yrca Mathias
Vizier	Francois Ravel

Last night but one of BIANCO.

Bianco	Gabriel Ravel
Marietta Zanfretta and others on	

THE TIGHT ROPE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16,
The performances will commence with
RICHARD HOFFMAN.

Richard Hoffman	Mr. Boniface
Jack Manders	Mr. Fox

To conclude with
ROLFE.
Boxes and parquette 25 cents; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¼.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with the original EVA, TOPSY and ST. CLAIR,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD
Secure your seats and go to-night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns.....Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS EVENING, Dec. 16,
To commence with, for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT.
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, (first appearance,) C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WHO IS THE CHAMPION?—YOU CAN ALL see by going to Hoym's Theatre CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, 1858, when a splendid silver-mounted banjo, valued at $100, will be presented to the best player; also a massive silver pitcher, valued at $40, to the best jig dancer. Gentlemen wishing to compete for the above must enter their names on or before the 22d. Address DOBSON & PERRINE, Hoym's Theatre. Tickets for sale at Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway, where the prices can be seen.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, by the American Institute, is now open at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 6th av. and 26th-st., and will be continued open WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 16, and 17. Admission 25 cents. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this exhibition.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ WILL perform Haydn's Oratorio of the "Creation," at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans. Particulars in future advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Society for the care of the Aged and Infirm—Institution in West 42d-st.—have leased, for six days, the
ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR
Of Mr. Niblo's Buildings,
and will open the most expensive Fair, on the 20th inst., of the kind ever known—showing the finest specimens of art and mechanical ability, together with the genius of ladies in fancy work and useful articles. These specimens will be on exhibition, with the name of the producer affixed.

It will vary somewhat from the Fairs of the American Institute, or of the Union now exhibiting, in not awarding premiums, and all the stock will be on sale—the funds being all appropriated to the above object.

Committees have been for a year past engaged in procuring specimens, and have met with
GREAT SUCCESS.

Persons wishing to contribute articles, will please send them to the back entrance of Niblo's Garden, (on Crosby-st.,) on Monday morning, Dec. 20. The Committee of Supervision will receive them.

While the Exhibition will afford satisfaction to spectators, there will be a fine opportunity to contribute to the relief of the Aged and Infirm, in the purchase of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Please delay your purchases until you visit the Fair. All goods will be sold at
REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st; Messrs. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Park-place and Broadway; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 651 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 220 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 559 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 559 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE. TUESDAY, Dec. 16, the new comic pantomime ballet, THE BIRTHDAY. Paulina, the infant Alice; Babu, La Petite Emmeline; Peasants, Servants, &c., by the Zavistowski Troupe. After which, THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR, by the Wren family. Concluding with PEKIN IN AN UPROAR, by the Zavistowski children. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—THE FIFTH ANnual Fair will open at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue through the three following days. The managers promise an excellent assortment of articles, with Toys, Hingham Wooden Ware, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the City.

FAIR.—THE FAIR OF THE "BIBLE CLASSES," in the lecture room of the Middle Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, will be continued THIS DAY (Thursday) from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

LECTURES.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M.,
Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.

A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: 50 cents per lesson

Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.

Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.

Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

CHAPEL COURSE, BROOKLYN.—THE last lecture of the course will be delivered by the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany, at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Woman in America*. Tickets at the door, 25 cents. This will be an interesting lecture for all.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—will meet, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject: *Motion and Sound*. The public are invited. By order,
JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

HIEROGLYPHIC ORIGIN AND MEANING OF LETTERS—EVERY LETTER A WORD.—Professor JULES DE LAUNAY will deliver his lecture at 7½ o'clock this evening, at his residence, No. 93 West 23d-st. The subject will be illustrated by diagrams. Admission, 25 cents.

THE ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS BEFORE the American Institute will be delivered by the Hon. JAS. T. BRADY, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this address.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5, Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society, of the City of New-York, will celebrate their joint anniversary, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858. Dinner on table at 6 o'clock. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, President H. B. S., No. 118 Nassau-st. J. SELIGMAN, President G. H. B. S., No. 32 Vesey-st. H. ARONSON, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 15 Dey-st.

A. LAZARUS, } Secretaries.
L. COHNLAND, }

BOYS' MEETING IN HOBOKEN.—A BOYS' meeting is held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington-st., corner of 3d-st., every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Col. Snow, Dr. Pratt and Mr. Hasbrook will address the meeting TO-NIGHT. Mr. R. G. Pardee, J. H. Hopwood and Mr. Seymour next THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Interesting exercises by the children. JONATHAN REVILL, President.
A. W. ROSE, Superintendent.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the Historical Society's Building on 2d-av., when J. J. HAYES, M. D., (late Surgeon to the second Grinnell Arctic Expedition,) will deliver an address *On the Polar Discoveries of Dr. Kane, and his Plan for Further Research*. JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
Recording Secretary.

MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION.—Members are respectfully informed that the meetings called in New-York City for Dec. 16, and in Washington City for Dec. 18, are postponed to the evening of Dec. 18 for New-York, and Dec. 21 for Washington, where communication will be made from Southern and Western branches. By order of Chief Director.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHERRY-STREET M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.—By special request, and to accommodate the multitude who were unable to gain admission on Tuesday evening, the Anniversary will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. Admission 25c. Tickets issued for Tuesday evening will be good for this occasion. December 16, 1858.
WM. LECOUNT, Secretary.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
and
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 64 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey's Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. Practicing Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy; every WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

C. M. SAXTON, NO. 25 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
Has just published:
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES' NEW STORIES,
DORA DEANE;
OR, THE EAST INDIA UNCLE,
AND
MAGGIE MILLER:
OR, OLD HAGAR'S SECRET.
In one 12mo. vol. Price $1. Uniform with
'LENA RIVERS, HOMESTEAD ON THE HILL-SIDE, AND MEADOW BROOK.

From the Boston Traveller.

Mrs. Holmes is always a welcome visitor, as she deserves to be, from the excellence of her writings. The two tales in this new volume are delightful, and will be well received by the many who have derived so much entertainment from their predecessors. We hardly know which to call the best, and advise the reader to decide for himself, without taking the opinion of anybody else on the subject. That is the way to treat an old favorite, whose works have done so much good, and which are ever sure to please and instruct.

From the New-York Express.

Mrs. Holmes' tales have a popularity due to their fresh, lively and entertaining style, and their variety of character in domestic life. She is a keen observer, and depicts faithfully what she observes. The incidents in both these stories are such as pertain to daily experience, and on that account they bring out more touchingly the traits of individuals in whom the author determines to interest her readers. Her knowledge of the human heart, in childhood, and in the multiform trials of woman's lot, gives her the power of an experienced artist.

From the Albany Times.

Mrs. Holmes is a peculiarly pleasant and fascinating writer. Her subjects are the home and family relations. She has the happy faculty of enlisting the sympathies and affections of her readers, and of holding their attention to her pages with deep and absorbing interest.

From the Lowell Vox Populi.

All who have read the previous works of Mrs. Holmes will gladly learn that another volume from her gifted and fertile pen is now before them. The lady is a very pleasing writer, and these stories are told in her best manner. "Maggie Miller" will be found particularly interesting. The characters are finely drawn, and the incidents are life-like and truthful, while at the same time they are romantic and exciting enough to keep up a lively interest in the narrative from the commencement to the completion.

From the New-York Commercial Times.

Mrs. Holmes endeavors to touch the heart, to take what is pure and excellent and hold it up to the reader in contrast with what is vile and deceptive. And in this she excels. She writes for the home and the fireside, and what she lacks in polish she makes up for in truth and earnestness. The fireside, we are sure, will thank her heartily for these books, and preserve them with religious strictness, for they are entertaining as well as instructive.

Sold by all Booksellers.

IN PREPARATION, A REVISED EDITION OF
BLATCHFORD & SEWARD'S NEW-YORK CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Revised by ABBOTT BROTHERS. To be published immediately, in 1 vol., 8vo. Law Sheep.

SANDERS' PRIMARY SPELLER.
The new edition of this popular little work is now on hand, and we are prepared to supply all orders for it.
Teachers of the City Schools can obtain their supplies at the Depository.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS.—HOYTS' POEMS TO aid in rebuilding the Free Church of the Good Shepherd. New series—Splendid steel portrait of the author, a favor from the artist, J. C. Buttre, Esq.; illustrations of Santa Claus, presented by the Messrs. Harpers. The work is printed on superb type, liberally furnished by Messrs. White & Co., type founders. We are also under obligations to J. D. M'Creary, Esq., & Co., for the use of their office, No. 5 Spruce-st. Ladies wanted as agents.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $10 $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. J. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher of French, Music and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily in teaching either or all the above branches, in schools or private families, on moderate terms. Address S. F., No. 9½ Douglas-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 4,033 Post-Office, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY.—MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $800 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst., till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—A GENtleman competent to instruct in elocution, music and penmanship, or to take charge of the Primary Department of a school, wishes to be employed four hours per day, receiving as compensation only a pleasant home in a literary family. Recommendations from City teachers will be shown. Address EMERSON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE from Paris, giving lessons in the first schools and families of this City, wishes to engage two or three hours every day, or in the evening, as instructor of the French language. Best reference will be given and required. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE, A FEW pupils, or a place as teacher in a private family, or in a public or private school; can teach thoroughly Greek, Latin, German, French, and the various English branches. The very best of City and other testimonials given as to character, scholarship, &c. Address, for one week, D., box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUAtion as governess; has a thorough knowledge of the French language, having acquired it in Paris, also, the ordinary English branches and rudiments of music; no objection to leave the City. A pleasant home in preference to a high salary. Address J. P. L., Metropolitan Post-Office, Bible House.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN College, employment as tutor for one hour each day in the Greek and Latin languages, or the English branches. Address ALPHA, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN DIAMOND JEWELRY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We shall offer our fine stock of
DIAMOND JEWELRY AND UNSET DIAMONDS,
At the following reduced rates during the holidays:

First quality fine white Brilliants,	
Carat stones, unset, at	$70 each
Three-quarter carat stones, unset, at	45 each
Half carat stones, unset, at	25 each

All of which will be guaranteed perfect.
Also choice sets and half sets pink Coral, very handsome,
FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 387 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will remove
The balance of their
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
For the convenience of customers, to their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
And will offer it
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 13,
Together with their entire retail stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
At lower prices than ever before offered, until Jan. 1, to make room for their Spring importations.
These stocks combined offer a choice unsurpassed in style, variety and price, viz.:

2,000 DRESSES, new MAGNOLIA STRIPES, from $1 75 to $2 50 per dress,
Specially adapted for holiday presents.
260 pieces fine BAYADERE CHALLY, at 25 cents, worth 45 cents.
VALENTIAS, OTTOMONS, POPLINS, &C.
200 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 10 cents, worth 18 cents.
600 pieces RICH PRINTED DE LAINES, at 12½ cents, worth 21 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED ENGLISH CALICOES, fast colors, 90 cents per dress.
1,000 DRESSES—PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, fast colors, $1 63 per dress.
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES, from 2s. up.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, beautiful styles, from $6 50 up.
RICH CHENE, BAYADERE and PLAID SILKS, at 75c., 80c. and 87c., worth $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, at 50 cents, 70 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents.
1,000 DRESSES—FINE COLORED ENGLISH MERINOES, at $1 65 per dress.
SILK ROBES,
BLACK SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
SHAWLS.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, From $10 to $16, worth from $16 to $25.
200 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS, At $20, worth $35.
400 BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS, At $3, worth $6.
370 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS, At $4, worth $7.
500 BLANKET LONG SHAWLS, At $5, worth $10.
With an immense assortment of the
RICHEST SHAWLS IMPORTED.
RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS,
All widths, suitable for cloaks or dresses.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

EVENING ROBES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE
JUST RECEIVED AND WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 14, 1858,
ONE CASE OF VERY HANDSOME
GRENADINE AND GAUZE DE LYON ROBES,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
IMPORTED SPECIALLY FOR
EVENING DRESSES.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.
BLACK RAGLANS AND BONNETS.
On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEADDRESSES, and a great variety of fancy articles at cost price.
N. B.—W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 13th inst.:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed, for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars.....for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars, all trimmed...for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars.....for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

IMPORTANT.—DAVID CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADway, corner of Bleecker-st., having bought from the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 40 6th-av., the choice of their entire stock, consisting of Rich Embroideries, Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., &c., among which may be found many goods suitable for Holiday Presents, it is now offered at an immense reduction in price.
We would also call the attention of ladies to the styles and prices of Illusion and Lace Goods of our own manufacture. A splendid assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, &c., is now exhibited in the show-room, and all orders promptly and tastefully executed.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, having identified his interests with D. CLARKE, would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he will be prepared to offer them great inducements by giving him an early call at the above address.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FRONT Rooms, having gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th-st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and his wife, with second story front room, furnished or not, gas and fire and good table, with the comforts of a home. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN A PRIVATE family in 22d-st., with a pleasant room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private family, to a single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A VERY nice room, with good pantry, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in a family where there are a few boarders, enjoying the privileges and advantages of home. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 198 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A TEACHER'S FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes to pay a moderate board, and gratuitously assist in the primary department, or would give instruction in music and elocution gratis. City references shown and exchanged. Address L. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO children and maid, desires to obtain board, parlor and two bedrooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in vicinity of University-place. References exchanged. Address R. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—A gentleman wishes to make arrangements for permanent board in a private family, for himself and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c., BANK CLERK, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A PLEASANT house and pleasant family, in embarrassed circumstances, would like to let a room with board, and have a small sum advanced, for which a liberal deduction on the board would be made weekly, as interest for the money, which would be paid in May. Address F. M., Union-square Post-Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached tastefully furnished, in a private family where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen may be had in the well-located house No. 14 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house has every modern convenience, and the comforts of home can be safely promised. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF REfinement may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, in a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W.," Station D, Post-Office, giving name and address.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, a furnished bedroom, with partial board for the lady only, as both are engaged out during the day. Terms must be moderate. Location above 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address, with particulars, H. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—Parlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location: reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IF ANY family wish to help out their rent by letting half a house, or a furnished suite of rooms with private table for a small family, apply to J. M., Box No. 2996 City P. O. Best references given.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of an English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, and private table, if desired. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different car and stage lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, in the second or third story of a house, without board. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, to-day.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE.—ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY establishments in the city of Brooklyn, located in Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, and near the Post-Office, will be sold very cheap. It has been in existence over twenty-five years, and has a large and remunerative trade. An energetic young man can make a fortune by it. The advertiser is about engaging in other business, and will dispose of his interest and stock at the lowest cash valuation. Apply on the premises, G. W. MIDDLETON, No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—IN A new and very profitable wholesale and manufacturing business. Is light and genteel, with a well-assorted stock on hand, and secured by United States patent, and without competition. This is a rare opportunity for a person desirous of entering into business. With real name and address, W. K. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—AN ENtire stock of dry goods, hardware and cutlery, or boots and shoes, wanted, at cost, (not to exceed $50,000,) for which Western and Southwestern land, worth price asked and titles perfect,) and 25 per cent. cash will be given. Address, confidentially, Box No. 2,786 Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

$15,000 WANTED—WITH A PARTNER, IN an old established and profitable business, to take the place of the senior of the firm, who retires from ill health. Address Box No. 1,511 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—The advertiser is desirous of entering as partner with some Real Estate Agent in this City. Has considerable capital at command if it can be used to advantage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY admitted to practice, who can furnish satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications, desires a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. Address H. D., Box 4,073, Post-office.

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, ENergy and industry, with $300 to $500, and three with $1,000 to $2,000, where they can invest it safely and get a situation at a salary from $8 to $20, according to capacity. Address J. B., Box No. 150 *Herald* Office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Goods business in Broadway, near Union-square, for sale; is well established, business increasing, stock light. Address G. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDding Cards, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS IN EXCHANGE for dry goods, or a stock of other goods, his farm, situated about 70 miles west of Chicago, Ill., containing 170 acres of good improved land, all fenced, with house and barn upon it, broke, and ready for next Spring's operations. Any one wishing to sell out, will find this to be a good bargain. For particulars, address J. M., Box No. 4,227, Post-office New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROES BECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE ABOUT TO commence housekeeping, two or three neatly furnished rooms with conveniences for cooking, &c., above 4th-st., and convenient to a line of stages or cars; possession wanted about the 1st of January next. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 283 Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 286 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—FOR sale, 3 lots of ground, north side 63d st., 75 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, with the grade 245 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of Central Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs; or the whole house may be let, and the present occupants board with the family. Address M. W., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LAND WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, watches, chains rings, bracelets, pins, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.; well located vacant lots, railroad securities, and negotiable paper will be taken. Sample goods at our office. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-av., and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 59 WALKER-ST.—A DEsirable situation for a fashionable tailor, or any light business. Lease can be given. Possession immediately. The fixtures and furniture for sale. Inquire of T. T. GREEN, Broadway and 14th-st.

LARGE ROOM TO LET LOW—16½ BY 34 feet, on second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, entrance on 13th-st., suitable for an office. Inquire on the premises in Piano warerooms of J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM-SIZED house in central part of the City, price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating price, terms and location, ALEXANDER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S Administrator against P. CHAMBERLIN'S Heirs, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars, ($14,914 00,) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit: Eight hundred and eighty-two shares of Stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of Stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALEE,
THOMAS A. MORGAN, } Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 1 Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK,
HERMAN GUTMAN,
DANIEL SLOTE. } Committee.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
DECEMBER 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, 5,000 volumes, cheap for cash.
N. TIBBALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL, MARY ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIS HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the seventh day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, and State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated ——, 1858.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d1t-law6wTh. No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODman B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT,
HENRY OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
014-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
At 10½ o'clock,
At No. 249 Dean-st.,
Near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.
PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY
and
BASEMENT FURNITURE,
GAS FIXTURES THROUGHOUT,
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,
No. 158 Broadway,
(by order of the assignee,)
500 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., consisting of
China vases, tea sets and toys, bellows toys, dolls, ladies' work-boxes, guns, swords, glass views under glass, purses, reticules, watch stands, cigar cases, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
RARE AND COSTLY PAINTINGS, BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST CELEBRITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of paintings of the most recherché description, selected by a gentleman well known in the arts during a sojourn in England, France, Belgium and Germany, forming a complete Cosmopolitan Art Cabinet, nearly the whole of which were purchased direct from the artists in those countries, and will be sold with guarantee of originality. Among them, in the department of American art, will be found a fine work by the late Thomas Cole, distributed as a prize by the American Art Union, with others by Doughty, Huntington, Page, &c. Of the English school are three of the highly-prized landscapes of Wm. Shayer, Sen. Also, a masterpiece by Geo. Cole, purchased at the London Annual Exhibition of 1858, with others by Passmore, Meadows, Montague, Gill, Vickers, &c. The Belgian school is well represented by the pictures of De Keyser, Tillemans, Henri Dillins, Van Hamme, V. Verhoeven, Leykert, Gennison, Cornet, &c. Of the schools of Dusseldorf, Munich and Dresden, are choice paintings by Guld, Schmidt, Mettenheimer, Ott, of Munich; Lueger, Burkhardt and other artists of distinction. The collection is now on view as above. We cordially invite ladies and gentlemen, and lovers of the arts to inspect this collection, as it is but rarely an opportunity occurs of obtaining at public sale authentic paintings of similar value.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PERIOD FOUR SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 99 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall étageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED EIGHTEEN-CARAT JEWELRY AND SUPERB GOLD WATCHES, BEING THE STOCK OF AN IMPORTER.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the most superb and costly assortment of fine gold jewelry ever offered at auction. It consists, in part, of the finest 18-carat sets of superb enameled painting; the finest cameo do.; coral and frosted do.; superb bracelets, of very rich and costly designs; gents' scarf pins, in great variety; superb coral and enameled studs and sleeve buttons, ear rings, vest chains, keys, seals, fine gold buckles, lockets, and many other rich goods; also, ladies' enameled hunting and open-face watches; also, fine 18-carat hunting and open-face watches, in large variety. The attention of the ladies and persons in want of truly fine jewelry will do well to attend, as every article will be warranted solid fine gold.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about seventy valuable oil-paintings. Particulars in future advertisement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE of Wisconsin, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at one o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the following valuable tracts of lands in the State of Wisconsin, granted by the United States to the State of Wisconsin:
288 acres in Oconto county.
120 acres in Monroe county.
240 acres in Winnebago county.
All the above lands are in parcels of 40 acres each, and lie contiguous to each other, thus enabling purchasers to buy 40 or any greater number of acres. The title is directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser, thus removing all doubts to the validity of the title, and avoiding any expense to ascertain the same. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, book-case, etageres, centre and card tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, paintings, vases, statuary, carpets, clocks and mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c., oak extension table, buffet, French China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass, ivory-handle silver-plated ware, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale commences at precisely 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all persons.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE ON FOURTH-AVENUE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable house and lot on 4th-av. The desirable first-class four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 279 4th-av., east side, between 21st and 22d sts. The house is 20x60 feet, well located, in fine order throughout, and replete with all the modern improvements. Lot 20x70 feet. Possession can be had immediately. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 157 Broadway.
French Porcelain, richly decorated.
Dinner and Tea Sets, Vases, &c.
Richly cut glass, Silver plated Tea and Coffee Se's, Urns, &c.
French and German Fancy Goods.
French Clocks, Accordeons and Toys.
Portemonnaies in great variety, and every description of fancy articles suitable for the Holiday Trade.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS OF FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—The four valuable lots on the north side of 53d-st., 400 feet east of 5th-av., each lot 25x100 feet 5 in., level and free from rock The street is graded.
Terms easy, and maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st., N. R., will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST. AND FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 lots on the northerly side of 120th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.; house and lot situated on the northerly side of 52d-st., 600 feet east of 8th-av.; lot 25x100. Terms at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, and chambers. Also, by order of the Constable, at 11½ o'clock, a large assortment of jewelry, being the stock of an importer; also, 1 billiard table, with all the fixtures.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Exchange-place, between William and Hanover sts., or in Hanover-st., between William and Wall sts., or in Wall-st., between No. 61 and No. 40, the following notes: One dated Aug. 25, 1858, made by John F. Zebley & Co. to their own order, and indorsed by them, for $631 30, payable at the Nassau Bank. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $1,229 57, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, 30 days from Nov. 29. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $949, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank thirty days from Nov. 29, and one made by Conklin, Inslee & Co. for $174 83, at 12 months from Jan. 25, 1858. Payment of these notes has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the same with
P. E. TUCKER, No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 66, dated Oct. 8, 1858, for five hundred (500) shares New-York and New-Jersey Copper Company stock. The finder will please return the certificate to the Office of the Company, No. 72 Beaver-st. An application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

DIAMOND PIN LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS OR two weeks since, a valuable, single diamond PIN, with the letters F. W. C. engraved thereon. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Apply at No. 78 Broad-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE CARRIAGE, IN good order; little used; made by Wood & Co. Cost, $900.
Also, a light wagon, with leather top; in good order. Cost, $200.
The carriage will be sold for $300; the wagon for $80. Inquire at BRADLEY'S Stables, No. 52 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, and 4 per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. B. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENT,
No. 25 William-st., New-York.
OHIO STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the transfer books

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The report of the Committee on Finance, presented to the Board last evening, in favor of donating $1,000 to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, was adopted.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of opening and grading Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-fifth-street to its southern extremity, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, reported in favor of confirming the award of the contract to Jacob Sharp for repairing pier No. 35, North River, and appropriating $2,904 therefore and authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint an inspector to superintend the work. The report was laid over under the rule.

Mr. Valentine's revision of the ordinances relating to the Fire Department, was read.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the ordinances be amended so as to reduce the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department from $5,000 to $2,500.

Alderman CLANCY did not see why the reduction of the salaries of the Heads of Departments should not be made by ordinance and all together, instead of singling out one officer and reducing his salary in this way.

Alderman ADAMS replied sharply. Some thought that they were in fun about this matter, but he wanted it to be understood that he was in blood-earnest.

Alderman TUCKER said he had examined the matter, and thought the reduction should be made.

Alderman CLANCY said, if Alderman TUCKER had examined it, and was in favor of the reduction, very likely he (CLANCY) would be entirely opposed to it. The gentleman was always wrong.

Alderman TUCKER intimated that he knew as much as the Alderman from the Second District. He was always right.

Alderman BRADY offered a substitute, directing that the salaries of all Heads of Departments who now receive $5,000 per annum be reduced 40 per cent.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. BRADY'S resolution was out of order.

Alderman TUOMEY offered an amendment providing that the reduction clause should not take effect until the 1st Tuesday of February, 1860, when the ordinance would go into effect. It was lost (ayes 3, nays 12).

Alderman CLANCY hoped the amendment of Alderman ADAMS would not prevail. It seemed like "making flesh of one and fish of the other" thus to single out the Chief-Engineer. He was surprised that Alderman ADAMS had signed the ordinance as at first presented and now offered an amendment to it.

Alderman ADAMS explained that the ordinance was presented two months since, when the question of the reduction of salaries had not been presented.

Alderman LYNES, in explaining his vote, said he would vote for the amendment, inasmuch as the salary of the Chief Engineer was less when he was elected than it was at present.

The amendment was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 8; nays, 7.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the salary of the Chief Engineer be reduced to $3,000.

A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost, and a motion by Alderman TUOMEY to recommit was lost. Ayes, 6; nays, 9.

Alderman TUOMEY moved, as an amendment, that the salary of the Chief Engineer be reduced to $4,000. It was well known that the Chief Engineer was in bad health; he had lost his health in rendering service to the Fire Department, and he was sorry to see him singled out in this way.

Alderman TUCKER opposed this. It was of no use for the gentleman to offer these amendments for the sake of taking up time. He (TUCKER) had had his dinner, and could stay as long as any one.

The motion of Alderman TUOMEY was lost. Ayes, 1; nays, 14.

Alderman CLANCY moved as an amendment to the ordinances that the First Assistant-Engineer receive $1,500, the Second Assistant-Engineer $1,000 and the other Assistant-Engineers $600 per annum.

The vote was then taken on Alderman ADAMS' motion, and the Board agreed to substitute $3,000 for $5,000 as the salary of the Chief Engineer in the ordinances. Ayes 9, Nays 6.

Pending a motion by Alderman TUOMEY to recommit the ordinances, the Board adjourned, (ayes 8, nays 7,) to Friday, 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening. Councilman CORNELL was elected President *pro tem.*, in the absence of Mr. HASWELL.

A large number of bills for fitting up election polls were presented. A few were referred to the Comptroller with power, but the question being raised by Councilman BRADY as to whether the work for which charges were made was actually done, the balance of the bills were laid on the table after some debate.

Councilman CROSS, who was deposed from his position on the Committee on Joint Accounts, at the last meeting, sent in a resignation of his seat in the Board.

Councilman DUNN moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Joint Accounts, and Councilman BRADY that the resignation be accepted. The latter gentleman said that he frightened Mr. CROSS away at the last meeting, and that now he dare not return. If any one would guarantee that Mr. C. would attend the meeting the balance of the year, he (BRADY) would vote to refuse to accept the resignation; all he wanted was to tell Mr. CROSS what he thought of him. The gentleman is guilty, and he knows it.

Councilman MCCARTY, interrupting, asked what he was guilty of?

Councilman BRADY replied: "You know what he is guilty of; you didn't ride up in the cars the other night, for nothing."

The Board finally refused to accept Mr. CROSS' resignation by a vote of 8 to 11.

Councilman BICKFORD submitted an ordinance to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to use steam from the northern extremity of the Island to the south side of Forty-second-street. It was laid over.

Councilman MCCARTY presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to place the sum of $1,000 to the credit of Mabel Luke, widow of Hugh M. Luke, and to draw his warrant annually for the interest of the sum in favor of the said Mabel Luke or her children. The resolution was laid over.

Councilman DUNN submitted a resolution directing the Comptroller to present estimates for the Tax Levy for 1859, that the same might be submitted to the Common Council for their consideration.

The special order for the evening—the ordinance reorganizing the Street Commissioner's Department—was then taken up, and discussed section by section.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening, and transacted some important business.

After the reading and correction of the minutes of the last meeting, the following communication was received from the Board of School Officers of the Fifth Ward, touching the powers of the local boards, in opposition to the Board of Education, upon the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools:

To the Board of Education of the City and County of New-York:

The Board of School Officers of the Fifth Ward respectfully represent:

That it is desirable that the power of the Board of Education with respect to the Boards of School Officers be ascertained and defined in all cases where there is danger of a conflict arising between the two, and where the legal authority of either is called in question. That at the present time such a conflict seems sooner or later inevitable, and that humanity and justice alike demand that in such an event the burden should not be cast either upon innocent children, needy and desiring instruction, or upon teachers, whose services deserve remuneration, whose circumstances often will not admit of delay, and whose conduct has at all times evinced a desire faithfully to comply with the rules and regulations established by the Board of Education.

This Board, therefore, respectfully urges upon the Board of Education the propriety of having a case agreed upon in the manner provided by law, which shall present to the Supreme Court for adjudication the question whether the Board of Education possesses power to enforce the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Public Schools of this City contrary to the direction of the Ward Officers. And in order that such a case may be legally presented to the Court, this Board respectfully offers to take such proceedings as will best enable the Board of Education to have the question amicably presented to the Court and legally determined; although this Board desires, and would prefer, that a Board of School Officers representing a Ward in which the reading of the Scriptures has been actually discontinued, be substituted in the stead of this Board.

For the foregoing reasons this Board respectfully recommends to the Board of Education the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in case be made and presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court in the manner provided by law, for the purpose of determining whether this Board possesses the legal power and authority necessary to enforce the reading of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and of such version as may be selected by the School Officers in the Schools of the —— Ward, contrary to the directions of the School Officers of such Ward; and that this Board employ counsel of acknowledged ability, whose fees are known to be favorable to the power of this Board, to enforce the reading of the Scriptures as aforesaid, to argue such case, and that the Board of School Officers of said Ward be authorized to employ counsel for a like purpose, provided the same and the necessary expenses incurred by such Board shall not exceed $——

Signed,
J. BESSON, President *pro tem.*

JAMES S. SCOFIELD, Secretary.

After some discussion, in which the opinions of the Board were freely expressed in favor of the course recommended, the communication was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

A communication from the Fourth Ward relating to certain contracts which have previously been before the Board, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The School Board of the Ninth Ward, where a new school is nearly finished, petitioned for the necessary furniture. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

The representative of the Sixth Ward stated that the President of their Board had refused to sign the pay-rolls to pay the salaries of the teachers, and asked that the necessary order be made to pay them.

The Commissioner of the Fourth Ward moved to amend by including his Ward, whose teachers were in the same situation. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

The special order—the election of two Assistant Superintendents—in the place of Messrs. S. W. STRATON and WILLIAM JONES, whose terms had expired, was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of the Fourteenth, spoke in favor of the reelection of Mr. STRATON, whose long and honorable connection with education in the City eminently fitted him for the place. There were 35 ballots cast, of which STRATON received 28, Mr. WELSH 1, and ALEXANDER SMITH 6. Mr. STRATON was declared elected.

Upon the second ballot, WM. JONES, also the present incumbent, received 34 votes, and H. L. STRATON 1, and Mr. JONES was declared elected for two years from the 1st of January.

Ten thousand dollars were voted to be appropriated out of any unexpected balances in the treasury, to pay contingent expenses, and the salaries of teachers to the 1st of January.

Eleven thousand three hundred dollars were appriated, to purchase two lots in Broome-street, on which to erect a Primary School (No. 20) for the Fourteenth Ward.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Normal Schools, the Daily Normal School, held in the building of the Board of Education was ordered to be discontinued at the end of the present term, the second Friday in February. From 100 pupils, with which the School began, it had gradually dwindled to an average attendance of 37 daily, 13 of whom were pupils residing out of the City. The annual expense of the School is $4,000 per annum. No reflection, however, was made unfavorable to the qualifications of the teachers engaged.

Dr. EAGER, Chairman of the Committee, hoped the incoming Board would resuscitate the School under better auspices. It was greatly needed.

A resolution was adopted depriving ALEXANDER OLIVER, Jr., of his situation as a teacher in the Male Normal School, on account of neglect of his duties.

EDWIN COE was employed as an assistant in the Depository, at a salary of $800 per annum.

Some other business of no particular importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned to the 29th inst.

Alleged Frauds upon the City Treasury—Official Report of the Examining Committee.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Herewith I hand you a copy of the report prepared by the employes of the Joint Committee on Accounts, and signed by Mr. OWENS and myself about four weeks ago. I have endeavored to get it presented to the Common Council from the day I signed it, but the Democratic majority have thus far suppressed it. While a member of the Common Council I felt in honor bound not to violate parliamentary usages by giving it to the public before its presentation to that body. Having sent to the President of the Board of Councilmen my resignation as a member of that body, I consider myself at liberty to impart through the Press all the information I possess touching the City's affairs.

JAMES M. CROSS.

P. S.—It is due to Mr. OWENS to state that he has not been consulted in this matter, and is in no way or manner accountable for the step thus taken by me, nor are any of the Committee's employes. I will further add, that inasmuch as Mr. HAWS is to be our next Comptroller, and will, doubtless, find ample power in the Charter to take charge of the investigation of the City's clerical affairs, I dissent from that part of the report asking for a further appropriation to carry on the work under the direction of the Joint Committee on Accounts.

J. M. C.

REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Common Council—

The Joint Committee on Accounts, in continuation of their labors from the date of their last report, have completed, so far as the books and papers within their control will permit, the auditing of the accounts of Collectors of Assessments for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, being the official term of ISAAC EDWARDS and his deputies, and the results of that auditing are now submitted to your honorable body, together with a full and complete statement of the account of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector, with his deputies, for the years 1856, 1857, and to the 1st of May, 1858.

Herewith are submitted the books and statements prepared in writing up and auditing the accounts of ISAAC EDWARDS, Collector, and his deputies, consisting of first: A balance-sheet, showing the amounts of the assessment lists placed in his hands for collection; the amounts paid thereon to the Chamberlain, and the amounts of items appearing on the records as unpaid, together with the balances, as they appeared upon the books previous to their correction.

2. A detailed statement of the various corrections, consisting, for the most part, of payments into the Treasury for assessments not discharged of record; of sums paid to Collectors, not paid into Treasury and not discharged of record, and of assessments not discharged of record, and not included in Collectors' returns to the Bureau of Arrears.

3. A balance-sheet, showing the amount of assessments placed in the hands of each Deputy-Collector, the amounts paid into Treasury thereon, and the balances as they stand after the correction of errors.

4. Eight return-books, containing transcripts of the assessments standing as unpaid on the records.

5. The journal and ledgers, prepared by direction of the committee, showing the amount of each assessment-list, the amount paid into the Treasury thereon, the amount of return to Bureau of Arrears, made out by the committee, and the entries in correction of errors.

These balance sheets, statements and books furnish the following results:

Total amount of assessments placed in the hands of Isaac Edwards for collection		$4,297,822 47
Payments to Chamberlain		2,866,630 64
Total		$1,431,192 83
Amount of unpaid assessments, as per records		1,444,498 91
Leaving a balance of —to Collector's credit, as per books previous to correction		$13,306 08
Total of errors charged to account of Isaac Edwards and his deputies, for assessments paid into treasury but not discharged of record		$26,543 73
For payments to collectors, not paid into treasury and not discharged of record		11,400 00
For assessments not discharged of record and not included in Collector's return of unpaid items to Bureau of Arrears		20,146 04
Total of charges		$58,089 77
From which deduct amount of credit balances as before stated		13,306 08
Balance due the City		$44,783 69
Amount of assessments placed in hands of Robert McGary, deputy, including charges in correction of errors		90,410 35
Amounts paid Chamberlain	$70,944 63	
Returns to Bureaus of Arrears	18,999 08—	89,943 71
Debit balance		$466 64
Amount of assessment placed in hands of Julius Johnson, deputy, including charges, in correction of errors		$755,990 01
Amounts paid Chamberlain, $510,363 48		
Returns to Bureau of Arrears, 234,973 69—		745 337 17
Debit balance		$10 652 84
Amount of assessments placed in the hands of Samuel Allen, deputy, including charges in correction of errors		$1,905,226 00
Amounts paid Chamberlain	$1,327,359 08	
Returns to Bureau of Arrears	552,697 49—$1,880,056 57	
Debit balance		$25,169 43
Amount of assessments placed in hands of Robert McKinnin, Deputy, including charges in correction of errors		1,604,286 88
Amounts paid Chamberlain	$957,963 45	
Returns to Bureau of Arrears	637,828 65—	1,595,792 10
Debit balance		$8,494 78
Balance due on Robert McGary's lists		$466 04
Balance due on Julius Johnson's lists		10,652 84
Balance due on Samuel Allen's lists		25,169 43
Balance due on Robert McKinnin's lists		8,494 78
Deficiency of Isaac Edwards' deputies		$44,783 69

This deficiency is on sums of principal alone, the interest not having been computed.

In addition to the examinations and labors required for the full presentation of the foregoing accounts, your Committee have to report progress in auditing the account of JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector, and his deputies.

The returns of unpaid items, making several books similar to those presented with the report, are nearly ready. A ledger account has been opened, with each assessment list placed in his hands for collection. The payments by the Deputies to the Collector, and by the Collector to the Chamberlain, have been examined, and in the regular and methodical prosecution of our work. A full and final auditing of these accounts will show a correct abstract of the state of each assessment list.

Our examination shows—

The total payments by Horatio N. Sherwood, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be	$86,921 00
The total payments by Walter Oakley, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipt, to be	546,554 34
The total payments by Ira A. Libby, Deputy, to Joseph R. Taylor, Collector, as per receipts, to be	628,368 78
Total of payments by Deputies to Collector	$2,061,846 12
Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor, on Deputy Sherwood's lists	$830,620 63
Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor, on Deputy Oakley's lists	509,958 32
Amount paid to Chamberlain by Collector Taylor, on Deputy Libby's lists	574,063 08— 1,914,642 33
Balance (being the deficiency of Joseph R. Taylor, Collector)	$147,181 79

The auditing of the accounts of the collector of assessments is not only required for determining the state of those officers' accounts with the City, but is a necessary preliminary in making up the account of the Clerk of Arrears.

That official's accounts is now an anomaly, there being no proper charge against him on the books of the Finance Department for the sums returned to the Bureau of Arrears for unpaid assessments. Your Committee, feeling the importance of bringing this account into proper shape on the books of the Finance Department, and in order that the Clerk of Arrears may have an authentic record of all the items which will go to make up the debit side of his account, have caused return-books to be prepared, showing every item appearing upon the records of assessment as unpaid.

The aggregate of these returns prior to Jan. 1, 1853, is $195,811 32

The aggregate from Jan. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1856 1,444,498 91

Total $1,640,330 43

When the returns on assessments placed in hands of Collector TAYLOR are completed, the account of the Clerk of Arrears will be duly charged with them, in addition to the foregoing amounts.

On the credit side of his account will be placed those sums which, although not discharged of record, have been ascertained to be properly chargeable to the Collectors, which also appear in detail in our statements of this Collector's accounts; also the amounts collected by the Clerk of Arrears and paid into the Treasury, which will then show the amount of arrears of assessments remaining unpaid, these constituting his offset to the debit balance of this account.

The Clerk of Arrears has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction that this account is in course of preparation, and with the method adopted by the Committee's accountants.

In presenting this report your Committee believe it due to the Common Council and to the public, who regard these proceedings with unusual interest, that they should state briefly what remains to be accomplished. Besides the work necessary to finish the accounts of Collector TAYLOR'S deputies, and that of the Clerk of Arrears, as before explained, the very important duty remains of auditing the accounts of the Receivers of Taxes.

The amount of tax-lists for 1853 was $9,607,512 71
" " " 1854 ..... 4,845,286 07
" " " 1855 ..... 5,044,772 42
" " " 1856 ..... 7,076,891 63
" " " 1857 ..... 8,055,606 55
Total $30,889,071 38

The accounts for this enormous sum have never been audited or examined, and the probability is, they will remain in their present state, unless they shall be audited by some Committee.

It is only necessary to state the fact that the Finance Department holds about eight hundred acknowledgements of items of liens which have been paid, but which are included in the returns to the Bureau of Arrears, as unpaid, to make manifest the impropriety of suffering these accounts to remain longer without a proper auditing. Delay will only increase the difficulties always encountered in the examination and adjustment of old accounts. The accounts of Collectors of City revenue have not yet received the attention of the Committee, as the work of examining the accounts of several bureaus simultaneously cannot be carried on with advantage.

The trust accounts of the City have received only a partial examination. It has not been practicable to perform this part of the work assigned to the Committee without too great interference with the work on hand. It is very desirable that these accounts should be correct exhibits of the expenditures and indebtedness they represent, and we design taking them up so soon as the Collector's accounts shall be finished.

The current duties of the Finance Department, if properly performed, are sufficient to engage the attention and occupy the time of the Comptroller and the clerical force at his command. The business of auditing the accounts of long-past transactions, of writing up and correcting the old books, can, in the opinion of your Committee, be more accurately and acceptably performed by a special force of accountants, who shall be able to proceed thoroughly and uninterruptedly with the work, free from the delays and hindrances unavoidable with those who have their regular official duties to perform.

With the Committee's experience of the difficulties and impediments which are incident to this work, and their knowledge of the extent and variety of the labors already entered upon, and proposed to be undertaken and prosecuted to their completion, they do not feel justified in naming a shorter period than one year for the performance of the work, and they recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for clerical aid and other necessary expenses.

Should the work be now discontinued by the Joint Committee on Accounts, it is doubtful if it would be resumed at a future day or under any other supervision, and carried on in a manner so satisfactory to the public, and so conveniently for the several departments, as at present.

The attention of the Common Council is requested to a discrepancy between the statement of the Committee in reference to the account with "Fourth-avenue opening from Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and thirty-eight-street," and the statement of the same account by the Comptroller in his semi-annual report, dated Sept. 1, 1858. By his report the deficiency on this account appears to be $346 58, which is $3,151 less than the actual deficiency. A reëxamination of this account, induced by the Comptroller's report, so largely at variance with our previously published statements, reveals errors on the part of those furnishing the data for his statement confirming the opinion already expressed, that the auditing and correction of the past accounts of the Finance Department should be continued as a special work.

There are several errors in the footings. The Collector's return to the Bureau of Arrears is assumed to be correct, notwithstanding the gross inaccuracies which appear upon the face of it, and no comparison of the return with the records seems to have been made. It is true, the examinations and comparisons on so large a list of items as constitute this account are tedious and laborious, requiring considerable time and much care; but they are unavoidable, if a correct state of the account is to be arrived at. These errors evince the superficial character of the examinations on which the Comptroller's statement is based. In conclusion, your Committee deem proper to state that it may be in the power of Mr. ISAAC EDWARDS and his deputies to explain certain discrepancies which have been discovered in their accounts, and such explanations may vary the result, as reported by us, a few hundred dollars in their favor. Those gentlemen have often been invited, even solicited, to examine the auditing of their accounts, and to give such explanations as they might desire; but they have not availed themselves of the privileges thus offered. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS, } Joint Committee
JAMES M. CROSS, } on Accounts.

The Indiana Senators.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "The United States Senatorial bill having gone over, after its second reading, to Tuesday next, at 2 P. M., there cannot by any possibility be an election to supply the vacancies in the United States Senate, until Monday week, when, in all probability, it will come off. The bill will probably pass the House on Tuesday. It will, according to present indications, pass without amendment, although certain persons (certainly all the Lecomptonites) are endeavoring to break its effect by the mutilation of the emergency clause, after the manner that I have stated above. The aim seems to be to prevent the present efficiency of the bill, so that about April next, when the laws will be distributed, the Governor (WILLARD) will back up the position of BRIGHT, at least by giving him a certificate of appointment, under the plea that the vacancy declared in the bill and by the resolution of the Legislature, occurs subsequent to the Session of that body. If this could be done, it is rumored that FITCH would be dropped and that the Lieutenant-Governor HAMMOND would receive a certificate from the Governor.

Jamaica.

By the way of New-Orleans we have Jamaica dates to Nov. 15.

We learn from the *Advertiser* that the Island had been deluged with rain and much damage had been done. In St. Davids, six lives were lost by a flood, and several cottages were swept away. There had been a violent storm at Falmouth and in the vicinity, which caused great destruction. Many cane-fields and coffee and pimento walks were laid prostrate, and the roads in many parts of the interior, were so much torn up as to render traveling dangerous.

The business of the Legislature was progressing. The address of the Council and Assembly, in reply to the Governor's speech, simply promised coöperation in all beneficial measures. Among others, bills to amend the laws relating to agricultural immigrants, and to provide for the repayment of the expenses attendant on their introduction and subsequent colonization; to authorize the indenturing of captured Africans; and for the introduction of Chinese emigrants, had passed the Assembly, and had been sent to the Council.

The Allibone Case in Philadelphia.

The testimony in the Allibone case at Philadelphia, Dec. 14, was important. WM. ORNE, who had testified that, a few days before the suspension, ALLIBONE and NEWHALL went into the bank early in the morning, took a check for $10,000 on the Girard Bank, and carried it off from the bank assets, was again examined, and said that the matter must have been arranged in some way, or there would have been a deficiency to that amount. The District-Attorney then offered to prove that extended notes to the amount of $96,000 had been removed from the bank, and that subsequently ALLIBONE paid $33,000 on account of these notes—but the Court ruled it out. The District-Attorney then called the note clerk and discount clerk, to show that they had the custody of these notes, and did not take them away. This was admitted. A statement of the assets of the bank, in the year 1854, was then put in evidence, to show what the bank had for any one to steal. PHILIP S. KELLY, a private banker, was called, and testified to having had some transactions with ALLIBONE, as President of the bank, to the amount of about $30,000, by which KELLY bought some of the bank's securities, giving as payment checks of his own and ALLIBONE, or some one else, on the Bank of Pennsylvania. A statement of the assets of the bank in 1857 was put in evidence. The total assets were $2,791,114.

[Advertisement.]
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The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
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THE IVORYTYPE,
A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Minatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
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Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
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STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All-Wool Ingrains, 37 cts. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15.

$63,000 Missouri St. 6s..	89	290 Erie R.R.	17⅛
2,000 Brook.C. W. L'n.	102	100 do	17⅝
20,000 Erie R R Bs. '75.	44½	550 do	17¾
1,000 Har. R.R. 3d M. Bs.	67	100 Harlem R.R. pref.	28¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	90¾	2300 Reading R. R.	51¾
2,000 do.	90¾	1950 do	51¾
[5,000 LaC&MilLdGtBs	26	800 do	s10 51
[2,000 do.	25¾	300 do	s60 50¾
10,000 do.	s60 25¾	27 Del. L.&W. R. R.	50
11,000 do.	25¾	310 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
5,000 do.	s30 25¾	15 do	51¾
2,000 Mich So. 2mdbds.	61	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	s60 21
3,000 do.	60	300 do	b15 20¾
10 Merchants' Bank	110¾	250 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b60 43½
5 Bank of Commerce.	104	50 Panama Railroad	118½
10 Ocean Bank	98	10 C., C. & C. R. R.	95½
25 Am. Ex. Bank	106	40 do	95¾
5 Metropolitan Bank.	111¾	300 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b10 72¾
35 Continental Bank	100	300 do	b10 72¾
160 Cum. Perf.	160. 31	50 do	5d 72¾
5 Bank of America	113¾	119 do	72¾
10 do.	114	100 do	s10 72¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	90	100 do	s14 72¾
50 do	b60 90	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31¾
100 do	s60 89	600 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61½
200 Guilford Mining Co	1¾	20 do	61¾
100 N. Y. Central R. R.	83¾	300 do	s30 61¾
250 do	b60 83¾	550 do	b10 61¾
100 do	b30 83¾	100 do	s10 61
200 do	b15 83¾	900 do	s30 61
100 do	s15 83¾	100 do	s60 60¾
1000 do	s15 83¾	100 L. C. & Mil. RR.	3¾
1100 do	83¾	140 Chi. Bu. & Qy. RR.	50
50 do	s30 83¾	230 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96¾
300 do	s10 83¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	94	250 Erie Railroad	17⅛
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	89¾	100 Harlem Railroad	11¾
5,000 do	s60 88¾	100 Reading R.R.	s10 51
4,000 Indiana St. 2½	60¾	100 do	s10 51¼
1,000 Hud. R.R. 3d m.	76	1000 do	51¾
10,000 Chic., St. P. & F. D.		100 do	b10 51¾
L. G. Bds	13	400 Mich. Cen. RR.	51¾
25 Bk. of the Republic	122	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 48¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 89	100 do	s30 48¾
25 do	90	150 Panama R. R.	118½
100 N. Jer. Zinc	b30 73¾	100 do	118¾
50 N. Y. Cen. RR.	s10 83¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	72½
200 do	s60 83¾	50 do	b60 72½
200 do	s30 83¾	100 do	72¾
100 do	83¾	100 do	72¾
200 do	b15 83¾	100 do	b10 72¾
100 do	s30 83¾	50 do	s3 72½
600 do	b10 83¾	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s15 31½
100 do	83¾	100 do	s10 31½
50 do	s30 83¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Day. & West. R. 7s	20	5 Bk. of Commonw'h.	99¼
5,000 Memphis City 6s.	86	40 Chatham Bank	85¼
2,000 Rac. & Mis. R. 10s	39	20 do	84¾
8,000 La C. & M. R 8s.	25	100 Far. & Cit. Bk. of L. I.	45
5,000 La C. & M. L. G.	26¼	30 New-World F. I. Co.	95¾
5,000 Mil & Hor. R. 8s	42	10 Humboldt F. I. Co.	107½
4,000 do	41	230 Madison & Ind. R.	3
1,000 Missouri 6s.	89½	10 Marine Bank	86¾
850 G. W. M. I. S. '57	86	60 Gal. Fire I. Co.	90½
960 G. W. M. I. S. '58	62	10 Grcas West. Ins. Co.	40
1,000 Sun M. I. S. '53	71	10 Mich. Cent. R. R.	51¾
20 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	112½	100 Ocean Sd. N. Co. p.s.	93¾
8 do	112	25 Am. Guano Co. p.s.	89½
25 Hanover Bank	88¾	14 do	88¾
22 do	88¾	120 Am. Coal Co. p.s.	86½

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The war excitement seems pretty much over on the Stock Exchange. The market this morning opened with considerable firmness, and the sales of New-York Central, Reading, Missouri Sixes, &c, at the early session of the Board of Brokers were quite large. A leading jobber, who took several thousand shares of Central on Monday and Tuesday at 83½@83¼ ⅌ cent., supplied the *Bear* account, for pressing deliveries, at 83⅞@83¾ ⅌ cent. The circumstance is significant of the indisposition of the real holders of the stock to meet the present market on mere political rumors. Indeed, the supply on the Street of this and most of the other dividend Stocks has sensibly diminished within the past two or three weeks, leaving but a very moderate amount of each under hypothecation with the Brokers. A large business was done in Reading shares at 51¼@⅜, and a fair amount of sales in the Western Road stocks, particularly Galena and Rock Island, but without decided improvement in prices. Some sales of Chicago and Burlington were made as low as 50 ⅌ cent. This is an unusual depression for a once favorite and rather scarce Western Security. La Crosse Land Grants were further sold at 25¼@25½ ⅌ cent., as against 27½ last week; both cash and time contracts being offered quite freely. The sales of Missouri Sixes at 89 were $63,000 at the Board, and $140,000 by private contract. The Erie Sinking Funds declined ½ ⅌ cent. from yesterday's price, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds are a fraction easier. The City Bank shares nearly all keep up to full rates, and Delaware and Hudson, Pacific Mail and Panama, were steady at the first Board at the closing rates of Tuesday. Erie shares were dull and lower. The November settlement of earnings turns out a smaller increase on last year's business than the gross receipts, before the adjustment of differences with the connecting lines, indicated. The settlement, however, reaches $436,898, against $429,900 in November, 1857. At the Second Board there was renewed firmness in prices, and a strong demand for nearly all the dividend Stocks, and for Reading and Galena. Missouris, 89⅛@⅜; New-York Central, 83¾; Reading, 51¼@½; Pacific, 90; Panama, 118½, and Galena, 72½ ⅌ cent.

The Discount Market, to-day, is quoted at 4@4½ for prime short bills; 5@6 ⅌ cent. for prime 90 days to 6 months, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. for fair lists of paper 90 days and upward. The Bill Brokers hold over very few good bills, being able to place most of their current negotiations at Bank. The Stock Brokers continue to be light borrowers. Exchange is nominal since the Boston mail of yesterday. The Custom Duties, to-day, fell off to $58,000. The Sub-Treasury receipts altogether were $333,982; payments, $339,163; balance this afternoon, $6,385,787.

The fiscal agent of the State of Tennessee, the Bank of Tennessee, has now a large balance with the Merchants' Bank in this City, and we have seen a letter to-day from the President of the Bank, the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, to the effect that the January interest on the Public Debt will be promptly paid in New-York.

A new and important legal principle on the commercial usage of indorsing bills, for corporation account, by the Cashier or Secretary, was pronounced in the Supreme Court of New-York a few days since. The case was reported in the TIMES of this morning, and the ruling of the Court, J